June 11, 1777.

NUMB. 2520.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

HAS FOR SALE, at his Dry Goods, Picture and Jewellery Shop, in Second-ſtreet, the fourth Door above Black-horſe-alley, the following MEDICINES, viz.

Dr. RYAN's incomparable WORM deſtroying SUGAR PLUMBS,

Neceſſary to be kept in all FAMILIES,

With full Directions for their Uſe: Many thouſands have been cured by theſe famous Plumbs in this Country, Great-Britain and Ireland; they likewiſe cure Whooping or Chin Coughs and Agues. Likewiſe,

KEYSER's Pills, Harlem Oil. Anderſon's or Scotch Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Britiſh Oil, Tooth-Powder, Dr. Balderſon's Worm-Cakes, Hungarian Balſamic Oil, or, the Cripple-curing Oil; Hooper's Female Pills; and Hill's Balſam of Honey: Alſo a Silver-hilted Sword, a good Teleſcope, the Violet Straſburgh Snuff, beſt Roman Fiddle-ſtrings, and an Aſſortment of Muſick in Books and Sheets, &c.

Philadelphia, June 3, 1777.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on the 23d inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE Plantation, in Upper-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, 17 miles from the city, containing 200 acres of good LAND; there are about 100 acres clear, of limeſtone land, and about 5 acres meadow, well watered, and 20 more can be made; with water ſufficient for a ſaw-mill; there is on ſaid premiſes a log building, with a never-failing ſpring very convenient to the dwelling-houſe; alſo a very good barn and ſtable, likewiſe two young bearing orchards.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to WILLIAM BELL, in Eaſt-town, Cheſter county, within two miles of the Square tavern. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 280 acres of land, more or leſs, ſituated in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, joining the river Schuylhill, there are about 100 acres cleared, which are divided into four fields; 3 meadows, and two orchards, each have conſtant water in them, except one orchard, 14 acres of meadow, moſt part well watered with a conſtant ſtream, and more may be made; there is on ſaid place a large ſtone houſe, almoſt finiſhed, with four rooms upon a floor, and 3 fire-places below and two above; a log barn, ſtable, and cow-houſe; likewiſe a ſmall ſtone tenement upon one corner of ſaid land, which has rented for 20l. per annum. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to JAMES WHITE, on ſaid premiſes, who will ſhew the bounds, and make a good title. ¶

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain Archibald Anderſon's company, of the ſecond Maryland regiment, at the Head of Elk, on their way to camp, the four following perſons, viz. John O'Brian, William Beaver, Charles Cooper, and William Bratchie; they were inliſted in Talbot county, Maryland, and it is ſuppoſed they will make for that place, as O'Brian and Beaver have wives near Talbot Court-houſe; as they are well known in that county, think a particular deſcription of them unneceſſary. The above reward will be paid, or Ten Dollars for each of them, and reaſonable charges, on delivering them to the commanding officer at Annapolis, or to me at camp.

ARCHIBALD ANDERSON, Capt. 2d Maryland regiment.

Philadelphia, June 2, 1777.

Alſo deſerted from the late 4th Independent company of Maryland Regular Troops, the following perſons, viz.----John Foſter Leaverton, Nathan Harrington, Joſhua Chippy, Edward Welch, Richard Eaton, Daniel Higgings, James Watts, William Jenkins, Hambleton Warren, Levin Frazier, Job Barns, John Buckly, and James Todd; a reward of Ten Dollars will be paid for each of them, on delivering as above.

ARCHIBALD ANDERSON, Captain.

N. B. A I have heard Todd is ſculking about this city, I will pay 20 Dollars to any perſon who will ſecure him, ſo that I get him again; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, freſh complexion, ſhort black hair, ſtoop ſhouldered, down look, 24 years of age, and goes genteely dreſſed. ‖ 7ſ6.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1777.

SIX-PENCE REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Southwark, an apprentice boy, named Richard Guy, between 15 and 16 years of age, of a fair complexion, fair hair; had on, when he went away, a green ſaggathy coat, blue under jacket, without ſleeves, leather breeches, white yarn ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, braſs buckles, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

¶ ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN *out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the 18th of April,* 1777, *Two* HORSES, *one an iron grey,* 15 *hands high, ſhod all round with ſteel-toed ſhoes,* 5 *years old this ſpring, carries, trots, and canters well, large head and ears, well limbed and a large clear eye, a remarkable ſpot on the near buttock, ſomething darker than the other part. The other a dark brown, of a ſmaller ſize, thought to have a ſmall ſtar, but not certain, is well made, trots hard and natural, has lately had the diſtemper, and when ſtole was not quite well under the jaw,* 4 *years old this ſpring, is a good thiller, and marked with the gears in different places when ſtole. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſes and thief or thieves, ſo as the owner may get them again, and the thief or thieves be brought to conviction, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, or for the horſes only* TEN DOLLARS *each, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JAMES PYOTT. ‖ 7ſ6.

WAS brought to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Upper-Makefield townſhip, Bucks county, on the 14th of laſt month, a large black HORSE, about 14½ hands high, paces, trots and gallops, ſhod all round, his tail cut ſhort, marked on the left buttock with the letters C. S. The owner coming, proving his property, and paying the charges, may have him again, by applying to SAMUEL PETTIT. *June* 3, 1777. ¶

CAME to the plantation of THOMAS CARLETON, living in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, the 30th of April laſt, a brown MARE COLT, two years old, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. §

Meſſieurs HALL *and* SELLERS.

AS two writers in the News-papers have lately quoted Mr. Adams's excellent pamphlet upon a republican form of government, the one to prove that all legiſlative power ſhould not be lodged in one Aſſembly, the other to prove that the author meant only that the whole power legiſlative, executive and judicial, ſhould not be lodged in one Aſſembly; your publiſhing the whole of the pamphlet in your paper, will enable the public to judge for themſelves.

Your's, &c. A. B.

THOUGHTS on GOVERNMENT, &c. in a LETTER to a FRIEND.

My dear Sir,

IF I was equal to the taſk of forming a plan for the government of a colony, I ſhould be flattered with your requeſt, and very happy to comply with it; becauſe as the divine ſcience of politics is the ſcience of ſocial happineſs, and the bleſſings of ſociety depend entirely on the conſtitutions of government, which are generally inſtitutions that laſt for many generations, there can be no employment more agreeable to a benevolent mind, than a reſearch after the beſt.

Pope flattered tyrants too much when he ſaid,

> "*For forms of government let fools conteſt,*
> "*That which is beſt adminiſter'd is beſt.*"

Nothing can be more fallacious than this: But poets read hiſtory to collect flowers not fruits—they attend to fanciful images, not the effects of ſocial inſtitutions. Nothing is more certain from the hiſtory of nations, and the nature of man, than that ſome forms of government are better fitted for being well adminiſtered than others.

We ought to conſider what is the end of government, before we determine which is the beſt form.—Upon this point all ſpeculative politicians will agree, that the happineſs of ſociety is the end of government, as all Divines and moral Philoſophers will agree that the happineſs of the individual is the end of man. From this principle it will follow, that the form of government, which communicates eaſe, comfort, ſecurity, or in one word, happineſs to the greateſt number of perſons, and in the greateſt degree, is the beſt.

All ſober enquirers after truth, ancient and modern, Pagan and Chriſtian, have declared that the happineſs of man, as well as his dignity, conſiſts in virtue. Confucius, Zoroaſter, Socrates, Mahomet, not to mention authorities really ſacred, have agreed in this.

If there is a form of government then, whoſe principle and foundation is virtue, will not every ſober man acknowledge it better calculated to promote the general happineſs than any other form?

Fear is the foundation of moſt governments; but is ſo ſordid and brutal a paſſion, and renders men, in whoſe breaſts it predominates ſo ſtupid and miſerable, that Americans will not be likely to approve of any political inſtitution which is founded on it.

Honour is truly ſacred but holds a lower rank in the ſcale of moral excellence than virtue.—Indeed the former is but a part of the latter, and conſequently has not equal pretenſions to ſupport a frame of government productive of human happineſs.

The foundation of every government is ſome principle or paſſion in the minds of the people.—The nobleſt principles and moſt generous affections in our nature then, have the faireſt chance to ſupport the nobleſt and moſt generous models of government.

A man muſt be indifferent to the ſneers of modern Engliſhmen, to mention in their company the names of Sidney, Harrington, Locke, Milton, Nedham, Neville, Burnet and Hoadley.—No ſmall fortitude is neceſſary to confeſs that one has read them. The wretched condition of this country, however, for ten or fifteen years paſt, has frequently reminded me of their principles and reaſonings. They will convince any candid mind, that there is no good government but what is Republican. That the only valuable part of the Britiſh conſtitution is ſo; becauſe the very definition of a Republic, is "an Empire of Laws, and not of Men." That is a "Republic is the beſt of governments, ſo that particular arrangement of the powers of ſociety, or in other words that form of government, which is beſt contrived to ſecure an impartial and exact execution of the laws is the beſt of Republics."

Of Republics, there is an inexhauſtible variety, becauſe the poſſible combinations of the powers of ſociety, are capable of innumerable variations.

As good government is an empire of laws, how ſhall your laws be made? In a large ſociety, inhabiting an extenſive country, it is impoſſible that the whole ſhould aſſemble, to make laws: The firſt neceſſary ſtep then, is, to depute power from the many, to a few of the moſt wiſe and good.—But by what rules ſhall you chooſe your Repreſentatives? Agree upon the number and qualifications of perſons, who ſhall have the benefit of chooſing, or annex this privilege to the inhabitants of a certain extent of ground.

The principal difficulty lies, and the greateſt care ſhould be employed, in conſtituting this repreſentative Aſſembly. It ſhould be in miniature an exact portrait of the people at large. It ſhould think, feel, reaſon and act like them. That it may be the intereſt of this Aſſembly to do ſtrict juſtice at all times, it ſhould be an equal repreſentation, or in other words equal intereſt among the people ſhould have equal intereſt in it.—Great care ſhould be taken to effect this, and to prevent unfair, partial and corrupt elections. Such regulations, however, may be better made in times of greater tranquility than the preſent, and they will ſpring up of themſelves naturally, when all the powers of government come to be in the hands of the peoples friends. At preſent it will be ſafeſt to proceed in all eſtabliſhed modes to which the people have been familiariſed by habit.

A repreſentation of the people in one Aſſembly being obtained, a queſtion ariſes whether all the powers of government, legiſlative, executive and judicial, ſhall be left in this body? I think a people cannot be long free, nor ever happy, whoſe government is in one Aſſembly. My reaſons for this opinion are as follow.

1. A ſingle Aſſembly is liable to all the vices, follies and frailties of an individual.—Subject to fits of humour, ſtarts of paſſion, flights of enthuſiaſm, partialities of prejudice, and conſequently productive of haſty reſults and abſurd judgments: And all theſe errors ought to be corrected and defects ſupplied by ſome controuling power.

2. A ſingle Aſſembly is apt to be avaricious, and in time will not ſcruple to exempt itſelf from burthens which it will lay, without compunction, on its conſtituents.

3. A ſingle Aſſembly is apt to grow ambitious, and after a time will not heſitate to vote itſelf perpetual. This was one fault of the long Parliament, but more remarkably of Holland, whoſe Aſſembly firſt voted themſelves from annual to ſeptennial, then for life, and after a courſe of years, that all vacancies happening by death, or otherwiſe, ſhould be filled by themſelves, without any application to conſtituents at all.

4. A Repreſentative Aſſembly, although extremely well qualified, and abſolutely neceſſary as a branch of the legiſlature, is unfit to exerciſe the executive power, for want of two eſſential properties, ſecrecy and diſpatch.

5. A Repreſentative Aſſembly is ſtill leſs qualified for the judicial power; becauſe it is too numerous, too ſlow, and too little ſkilled in the laws.

6. Becauſe a ſingle Aſſembly, poſſeſſed of all the powers of government, would make arbitrary laws for their own intereſt, execute all laws arbitrarily for their own intereſt, and adjudge all controverſies in their own favour.

But ſhall the *whole power* of legiſlation reſt in one Aſſembly? MOST of the foregoing reaſons apply EQUALLY to PROVE that the legiſlative power ought to be more COMPLEX—to which we may add, that if the legiſlative power is wholly in one Aſſembly, and the executive in another, or in a ſingle perſon, theſe two powers will oppoſe and enervate upon each other, until the conteſt ſhall end in war, and the whole power, legiſlative and executive, be uſurped by the ſtrongeſt.

The judicial power, in ſuch caſe, could not mediate, or hold the balance between the two contending powers, becauſe the legiſlative would undermine it.—And this ſhews the neceſſity too, of giving the executive power a negative upon the legiſlative, otherwiſe this will be continually encroaching upon that.

To avoid theſe dangers let a diſtinct Aſſembly be conſtituted, as a mediator between the two extreme branches of the legiſlature, that which repreſents the people and that which is veſted with the executive power.

Let the Repreſentative Aſſembly then elect by ballot, from among themſelves or their conſtituents, or both, a diſtinct Aſſembly, which for the ſake of perſpicuity we will call a Council. It may conſiſt of any number you pleaſe, ſay twenty or thirty, and ſhould have a free and independent exerciſe of its judgment, and conſequently a negative voice in the legiſlature.

Theſe two bodies thus conſtituted, and made integral parts of the legiſlature, let them unite, and by joint ballot chooſe a Governor, who, after being ſtripped of moſt of thoſe badges of domination called prerogatives, ſhould have a free and independent exerciſe of his judgment, and be made alſo an integral part of the legiſlature. This I know is liable to objections, and if you pleaſe you may make him only Preſident of the Council, as in Connecticut: But as the Governor is to be inveſted with the executive power, with conſent of Council, I think he ought to have a negative upon the legiſlative. If he is annually elective, as he ought to be, he will always have ſo much reverence and affection for the people, their Repreſentatives and Counſellors, that although you give him an independent exerciſe of his judgment, he will ſeldom uſe it in oppoſition to the two Houſes, except in caſes the public utility of which would be conſpicuous, and ſome ſuch caſes would happen.

In the preſent exigency of American affairs, when, by an act of Parliament, we are put out of the royal protection, and conſequently diſcharged from our allegiance, and it has become neceſſary to aſſume government for our immediate ſecurity, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Treaſurer, Commiſſary, Attorney-General, ſhould be choſen by joint ballot of both Houſes. And theſe and all other elections, eſpecially of Repreſentatives and Counſellors, ſhould be annual, there not being in the whole circle of the ſciences, a maxim more infallible than this, "Where annual elections end, there ſlavery begins."

Theſe great men, in this reſpect, ſhould be, once a year

> "*Like bubbles on the ſea of matter borne;*
> "*They riſe, they break, and to that ſea return.*"

This will teach them the great political virtues of humility, patience and moderation, without which every man in power becomes a ravenous beaſt of prey.

This mode of conſtituting the great offices of ſtate will anſwer very well for the preſent, but if, by experiment, it ſhould be found inconvenient, the legiſlature may at its leaſure deviſe other methods of creating them, by elections of the people at large, as in Connecticut, or it may enlarge the term for which they ſhall be choſen to ſeven years, or three years, or for life, or make any other alterations which the ſociety ſhall find productive of its eaſe, its ſafety, its freedom, or in one word, its happineſs.

A rotation of all offices, as well as of Repreſentatives and Counſellors, has many advocates, and is contended for with many plauſible arguments. It would be attended no doubt with many advantages, and if the ſociety has a ſufficient number of ſuitable characters to ſupply the great number of vacancies which would be made by ſuch a rotation, I can ſee no objection to it. Theſe perſons may be allowed to ſerve for three years, and then be excluded three years, or for any longer or ſhorter term.

Any ſeven or nine of the legiſlative Council may be made a quorum, for doing buſineſs as a Privy Council, to adviſe the Governor in the exerciſe of the executive branch of power, and in all acts of ſtate.

The Governor ſhould have the command of the militia, and of all your armies. The power of pardons ſhould be with the Governor and Council.

Judges, Juſtices and all other officers, civil and military, ſhould be nominated and appointed by the Governor, with the advice and conſent of Council, unleſs you chooſe to have a government more popular; if you do, all officers, civil and military, may be choſen by joint ballot of both houſes, or in order to preſerve the independence and importance of each houſe, by ballot of one houſe, concurred by the other. Sheriffs ſhould be choſen by the freeholders of counties—ſo ſhould Regiſters of Deeds and Clerks of Counties.

All officers ſhould have commiſſions, under the hand of the Governor and ſeal of the Colony.

The dignity and ſtability of government in all its branches, the morals of the people, and every bleſſing of ſociety, depends ſo much upon an upright and ſkilful adminiſtration of juſtice, that the judicial power ought to be diſtinct from both the legiſlative and executive, and independent upon both, that ſo it may be a check upon both, as both ſhould be checks upon that. The Judges therefore ſhould always be men of learning and experience in the laws, of exemplary morals, great patience, calmneſs, coolneſs and attention. Their minds ſhould not be diſtracted with jarring intereſts; they ſhould not be dependent upon any man, or body of men. To theſe ends they ſhould hold eſtates for life in their offices, or in other words their commiſſions ſhould be during good behaviour, and their ſalaries aſcertained and eſtabliſhed by law. For miſbehaviour the grand inqueſt of the Colony, the Houſe of Repreſentatives, ſhould impeach them before the Governor and Council, where they ſhould have time and opportunity to make their defence, but if convicted ſhould be removed from their offices, and ſubjected to ſuch other puniſhment as ſhall be thought proper.

A Militia Law requiring all men, or with very few exceptions, beſides caſes of conſcience, to be provided with arms and ammunition, to be trained at certain ſeaſons, and requiring counties, towns or other ſmall diſtricts to be provided with public ſtocks of ammunition and entrenching utenſils, and with ſome ſettled plans for tranſporting proviſions after the militia, when marched to defend their country againſt ſudden invaſions, and requiring certain diſtricts to be provided with field pieces, companies of matroſſes, and perhaps ſome regiments of light horſe, is always a wiſe inſtitution, and in the preſent circumſtances of our country indiſpenſible.

Laws for the liberal education of youth, eſpecially of the lower claſs of people, are ſo extremely wiſe and uſeful, that to a humane and generous mind no expence for this purpoſe would be thought extravagant.

The very mention of ſumptuary laws will excite a ſmile. Whether our countrymen have wiſdom and virtue enough to ſubmit to them I know not. But the happineſs of the people might be greatly promoted by them, and a revenue ſaved ſufficient to carry on this war forever. Frugality is a great revenue, beſides curing us of vanities, levities and fopperies, which are real antidotes to all great, manly and warlike virtues.

But muſt not all commiſſions run in the name of a King? No. Why may they not as well run thus, "The Colony of   to A. B. greeting, and be teſted by the Governor?

Why may not writs, inſtead of running in the name of a King, run thus, "The Colony of   to the Sheriff," &c. and be teſted by the Chief Juſtice.

Why may not indictments conclude, "againſt the peace of the Colony of   and the dignity of the ſame?"

A Conſtitution, founded on theſe principles, introduces knowledge among the people, and inſpires them with a conſcious dignity, becoming Freemen. A general emulation takes place, which cauſes good humour, ſociability, good manners, and good morals to be general. That elevation of ſentiment, inſpired by ſuch a government, makes the common people brave and enterprizing. That ambition which is inſpired by it makes them ſober, induſtrious and frugal. You will find among them ſome elegance, perhaps, but more ſolidity; a little pleaſure, but a great deal of buſineſs—ſome politeneſs, but more civility. If you compare ſuch a country with the regions of domination, whether Monarchical or Ariſtocratical, you will fancy yourſelf in Arcadia or Eliſium.

If the Colonies ſhould aſſume governments ſeparately, they ſhould be left entirely to their own choice of the forms, and if a Continental Conſtitution ſhould be formed, it ſhould be a Congreſs, containing a fair and adequate Repreſentation of the Colonies, and its authority ſhould ſacredly be confined to theſe caſes, viz. war, trade, diſputes between Colony and Colony, the Poſt-Office and the unappropriated lands of the Crown, as they uſed to be called.

Theſe Colonies, under ſuch forms of government, and in ſuch a union, would be unconquerable by all the Monarchies of Europe.

BOSTON, May 26.

The following advices are taken from the White-Haven Advertiſer of March 25, found on board the bark----, taken by the Tyrannicide privateer, viz.

MADRID, *Feb.* 10.

OUR warlike preparations, both by ſea and land, go on with the ſame activity as before. The troops on the frontiers of this kingdom are daily reinforcing, and orders have been ſent to Carthagena to arm, with all poſſible expedition, one ſhip of 80 guns, and two of 70; four regiments will embark on board theſe to go to our ſettlements in America, where the public tranquility ſeems to be in ſome danger of being diſturbed by the people of the cantons, particularly ſince they have been armed and put on a military footing. Beſides the troops now on foot, and the embodied militia, a general militia is going to be raiſed in this capital; and that they may not want men, orders are given to inliſt all they can get, even if they are 3 inches ſhorter than the uſual height.

Madrid, Feb. 11. Throughout the whole kingdom ſuch amazing warlike preparations are making, that every one thinks we muſt be at the eve of a war.

Paris, March 3. They ſtill continue with the utmoſt diligence in all our ports putting the marine on a reſpectable footing. At Toulon there are 8 men of war ready to ſail, And they write from Breſt, that the ſhip St. Louis, of 100 guns, and the St. Eſprit and les Eſtates de Bretagne of 84 guns, have joined the ſquadron under Mr. Duchafault, and that three more ſhips are fitting out for the ſame purpoſe; ſo that the ſquadron will be compoſed of 19 ſhips of the firſt rate, who are to take on board ſix months proviſion. We are aſſured, that towards next ſpring there will be at Breſt, Rochfort, and Toulon, 60 ſhips and frigates all armed and ready to ſail on the ſhorteſt notice.

Paris, March 5. Altho' it is known that before the end of next April we ſhall have 50 ſhips of the line ready to ſail, yet it is hoped the King will not give up his deſign of keeping peace. It is ſaid that the Count d'Artois is to make a tour to England ſoon.

LONDON, March 12.

By all the late accounts from America it appears, that few of the provincials have paid any regard to General Howe's proclamation, except ſuch as were apprehenſive their eſtates would be ruined by the Britiſh troops. It is therefore evident to every man of common ſenſe, that he who is an advocate for the meaſures of the Congreſs is an advocate for the independency of the Americans, and therefore cannot be a friend to Britain.

Previous to the departure of General Burgoyne for Canada, we are informed that he will be inveſted with the chief command of a ſeparate body of troops, which are to be employed as occaſion may require.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, March 10.

"This day, at eight minutes before one o'clock, was executed on the common, oppoſite Cock-lane, for the ſetting fire to Portſmouth Dock Yard, John the Painter, as he is called, on a gibbet near 60 feet high, which I believe is the higheſt ever erected in England; it was the mizen-maſt of the Arethuſa man of war."

March 13. Dr. Franklin (ſays a correſpondent) is certainly ſet out, or on the point of ſetting out, upon a journey to Vienna.

However the people of France may be diſpoſed, there is nothing more certain, than that the King continues immutable in his reſolutions of peace, and has frequently ſpoke of American perfidy with evident marks of indignation.

By the late advices from Lord Stormont, it appears certain that the Congreſs have offered to cede all Canada to France, without foreſeeing, as there is reaſon to ſuppoſe, the fatal conſequences ſuch an act muſt be attended with to themſelves, could it poſſibly be put in execution. For had Canada continued in the hands of the French after the laſt peace (which the Congreſs alſo affect to reprobate) the Colonies would have remained dutiful ſubjects, and would have been in no ſituation to have made the preſent unnatural oppoſition.

Yeſterday inſtructions were ſigned by his Majeſty, for General Sir William Howe, in America, and ſent off expreſs to Portſmouth, where a ſhip is ready to ſail with them the firſt fair wind.

Scarcely a ſloop or frigate but what is under repair, is to be ſeen at either of the dock-yards, the American ſervice having taken up the whole.

On the trial of John the Painter, Commiſſioner Gambier produced an exact tranſlation of his paſſport, which was read in court, and is as follows:--

"To all Governors and Lieutenant-Generals of our provinces and armies, Governors particular, and Commanders of our towns, places and troops, and to all other our officers judiciary, and ſubjects to whom it may or ſhall belong, Health.---

"We will and command you, very expreſly, to let paſs ſafely and freely, Mr. James Actzen, going to England, without giving him, or ſuffering him to have, any hindrance, but, on the contrary, every aid and aſſiſtance that he ſhall want, or have occaſion for. This preſent paſſport to be valid for one month only, for ſuch is our pleaſure.

"Given at Fontainbleau, the 19th of Nov. 1776."

March 15. Yeſterday morning a meſſenger was ſent off to Scotland, to [illegible] the embarkation of the troops with all ſpeed for America.

Yeſterday a full board of admiralty was held, at which time 25 Lieutenants upon half-pay were put into commiſſion, and ordered immediatly to their reſpective ſtations.

Extract of a letter from on board his Majeſty's ſhip Daphne, at New-York, January 18.

"I have very little news about our army, as we can hardly believe any thing we hear, it being moſtly contradicted, and told contraryways; but for certain, General Waſhington ſummoned fort Conſtitution (about 14 miles from hence) with 70 men, to ſurrender to him yeſterday, which was refuſed. A reinforcement was ſent this morning, and they had ſmart work, but we have not heard who were the conquerors. The general opinion is, that the rebels will give us more trouble than was expected; that the Heſſians are not to be depended upon; that they will not fight, &c."

Extract of a letter from Goſport, March 17.

"Saturday arrived at St. Helens, his Majeſty's ſhip Courageux and Royal Oak, Captain Faulkner. Captain Faulkner is ſaid to have diſpatched his Lieutenant to town, with an account that they ſaw 6 ſail of French ſhips with an Admiral; but what more reſpecting them, or whither they were bound, do not hear. The Royal Oak will this day or to-morrow proceed to ſea."

HOUSE of COMMONS, *March* 17.

A treaty between his Majeſty and the Margrave of Brandenburgh Anſpach, ſigned at Anſpach the firſt of February 1777, and likewiſe an alterior convention ſigned at Hanau, dated 10th of February, 1777, were preſented to the Houſe, and the titles having been read by the clerk, were ordered to lie on the table.

March 20. Yeſterday morning a large fleet of colliers arrived at their moorings in the river. As ſoon as the preſs-gangs had received information of the arrival of the above veſſels, they went and ſwept away near 200 men, whom they put on board the tender at the Tower.

Laſt night a cabinet council was held at Lord Mansfield's, at which all the great officers of ſtate were preſent, which ſat near five hours, ſaid to be on the ſubject of ſome advices received from Madrid.

This morning meſſengers were diſpatched from the Admiralty to Portſmouth and Plymouth, to haſten the ſhips fitting for ſea at thoſe ports.

No battalion of the guards goes out this ſeaſon to America; what poſſibly gave riſe to the reports was a draught from that corps, of about 200 men, to ſupply the vacancies in the battalion at New-York.

The ſuplies neceſſary for the enſuing year are expected to be opened on Wedneſday the 23d of April. The civil liſt, it is ſaid, will be the firſt matter taken into conſideration: It is ſaid the following duties are to be propoſed, viz. Ten ſhillings additional duty on every wheel, except the wheel-barrow. A duty per 1000 on bricks. Three ſhillings per groce on tobacco pipes. The privilege of franking to be given up by the members of parliament and all news-papers allowed to go free of poſtage.

It was ſometime in debate, whether the tax on bricks ſhould not be exchanged for one of 2s. per pound on all houſes above 10l. per annum, to be paid by the tenant, but the preference was given to the duty on bricks, the leaſt likely to occaſion murmurs.

Six millions is the ſum ſaid to be funded for this year; four of which are for the ſervices, and two millions of laſt years navy are to be made four per cents.

It is now thought that General Waſhington will hold the two poſts of Protector and General, in imitation of the redoutable hero of republicaniſm, Oliver Cromwell; who was many years after he was raiſed to the Protectoral Chair his own Generaliſſimo. And the former will doubtleſs regard the orders of the Congreſs, as Oliver did that of the Rump Parliament.

It is ſaid that General Howe's army in America, when joined by the troops from England, will conſiſt of 35,000.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated New-York, January 5, 1777.

IN conſequence of the advantage gained by the enemy at Trenton, on the 26th of laſt month, and the neceſſity of an alteration in the cantonments, Lord Cornwallis deferring his going to England by this opportunity, went from hence to Jerſey on the firſt inſtant, and reached Princeton that night, to which place General Grant had advanced, with a body of troops from Brunſwick and Hillſborough, upon gaining intelligence that the enemy, on receiving reinforcements from Virginia, Maryland, and the militia of Pennſylvania, had repaſſed the Delaware into Jerſey.

On the 2d, Lord Cornwallis having received accounts of the rebel army being poſted at Trenton, advanced thither, leaving the 4th brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mawhood at Princeton, and the 2d brigade with Brigadier-General Leſlie at Maidenhead. On the approach of the Britiſh troops, the enemy's forward poſts were driven back upon their army, which was formed in a ſtrong poſition, behind a creek running thro' Trenton. During the night of the 2d, the enemy quitted this ſituation, and marching by Allen's town, and from thence to Princeton, fell in, on the morning of the 3d, with the 17th and 55th regiments, on their march to join Brigadier-General Leſlie at Maidenhead.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mawhood, not being apprehenſive of the enemy's ſtrength, attacked and beat back the troops that firſt preſented themſelves to him, but finding them at length very ſuperior to him in numbers, he puſhed forward with the 17th regiment, and joined Brigadier-General Leſlie. The 55th regiment retired by the way of Hillſborough, to Brunſwick, and the enemy proceeding immediately to Princeton, the 40th regiment alſo retired to Brunſwick.

The loſs upon this occaſion to his Majeſty's troops is 17 killed, and nearly 200 wounded and miſſing; Captain Leſlie, of the 17th, is among the few killed, and for further particulars I beg leave to refer your Lordſhip to the incloſed return. Captain Phillips, of the 35th grenadiers, returning from hence to join his company, was on this day beſet between Brunſwick and Princeton by ſome lurking villains, who murdered him in a moſt barbarous manner, which is a mode of war the enemy ſeem, from ſeveral late inſtances, to have adopted, with a degree of barbarity that Savages could not exceed.

It has not yet come to my knowledge how much the enemy has ſuffered, but it is certain there were many killed and wounded, and among the former a General Mercer, from Virginia.

The bravery and conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Mawhood, and the behaviour of the regiments under his command, particularly the 17th, are highly commended by Lord Cornwallis. His Lordſhip finding the enemy had made this movement, and having heard the fire occaſioned by Colonel Mawhood's attack, returned immediately from Trenton; but the enemy being ſome hours march in front, and keeping this advantage by an immediate departure from Princeton, retreated by King's-town, breaking down the bridge behind them, and croſſed the Millſtone river at a bridge under Rocky-hill, to throw themſelves into a ſtrong country.

Lord Cornwallis ſeeing it could not anſwer any purpoſe to continue his purſuit, returned with his whole force to Brunſwick, and the troops upon the right being aſſembled at Elizabeth-town, Major-General Vaughan has that command.

Return of the killed, wounded and miſſing, of the following corps of his Majeſty's forces in the Jerſies, Friday, January 3, 1777.

17th Regiment. 1 Captain, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Enſign, 4 ſerjeants, 46 rank and file, wounded; 1 ſerjeant, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file, miſſing.

40th Regiment. 1 Lieutenant wounded; 1 Enſign, 3 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 88 rank and file, miſſing.

55th Regiment. 1 Serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 Enſign, 1 ſerjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Enſign, 1 ſerjeant, 2 drummers, 66 rank and file, miſſing.

Total. 1 Captain, 1 ſerjeant, 16 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Enſigns, 5 ſerjeants, 48 rank and file, wounded; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Enſigns, 5 ſergeants, 4 drummers, 187 rank and file, miſſing.

W. HOWE.

Hon. Capt. Leſlie, of the 17th regiment of foot, killed.

Capt. Phillips, of the 35th grenadiers, killed on his way to join the battalion.

N. B. Since the above return many of the men miſſing have joined their corps.

It appears by the Muſter-Maſter General, Sir George Oſborn's return of the Heſſian troops, after the affair of the 26th of December at Trenton, that the priſoners and miſſing amounted to about 700.

FISH-KILL, June 5.

Captain David Hawley, of Stratford, has taken four ſmall veſſels in the Sound, one loaded with proviſions going to New-York; fourteen Tories were taken on board, among whom was a certain Capt. Rice of New-Haven, now in gaol in that town, the others are in ſafe cuſtody.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 30.

Yeſterday the General Aſſembly of this State, agreeable to the conſtitution or form of government, proceeded to the choice of Governor and Council for another year, when his Excellency PATRICK HENRY, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen Governor. All the members of the Privy Council are continued in office, except the Hon. Meriwether Smith, Eſq; in whoſe room the Hon. THOMAS NELSON, Eſq; is appointed. EDMUND RANDOLPH, Eſq; is likewiſe re-elected Attorney-General.

The Capes are now blocked up by the Phœnix, Capt. Parker, the Senegal, the Raleigh armed brig of 12 guns, and a ſloop of 10. They are ſo ſituated that it is almoſt impoſſible for veſſels bound in or out to eſcape them. Captain Parker has determined not to ſend or receive any more flags.

The paſſengers bound to Great-Britain in the ſhip Albion, which is in cuſtody of the Phœnix man of war, lying at Cape Henry, are to have permiſſion to carry on board their baggage and neceſſaries, and proceed on the voyage; an event the paſſengers have not only long and impatiently wiſhed for, but have alſo been at much trouble and coſt in fitting out the veſſel, and preparing themſelves for departure.

Laſt Saturday upwards of 40 Cherokee Indians arrived in this city, among them Oucanaſtota and the Little Carpenter, with other chiefs of that nation; and on Wedneſday they had a talk at the palace, with the Governor and Council, promiſing, in future, the moſt inviolable friendſhip to this and the other United States.

On Wedneſday laſt, Thomas Davis and ſome other perſons were brought down and committed to the public goal, being accuſed of facilitating the eſcape of ſome priſoners of war from Alexandria, and other treaſonable practices.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 11.

The inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia are requeſted to meet at the State-Houſe this Day, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when matters of the greateſt importance to the ſecurity and happineſs of their country will be laid before them by order of his Excellency General Waſhington.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of eminence and character in the Weſt-Indies.

"——I have herewith the honor to encloſe you a copy of the Memorial preſented by Sir Joſeph Yorke, the Engliſh Ambaſſador at the Hague, to their High Mightineſſes the States General—and their anſwer thereto.

MEMORIAL preſented by Sir JOSEPH YORKE *to the* STATES GENERAL, *the 21ſt February*, 1777.

High and Mighty Lords,

SINCE the commencement of the unnatural rebellion which hath appeared in the Engliſh Colonies of N. America againſt the legal conſtitution of the Mother Country, the ſubſcriber, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the King of Great-Britain, hath had frequent occaſions of addreſſing your High Mightineſſes in the name of the King his maſter, to engage you by all the motives of national intereſt, of friendſhip, and even regard to treaties, to put a ſtop to the clandeſtine commerce which is carried on betwixt your ſubjects and the rebels.

If the meaſures which your High Mightineſſes had thought proper to take had been as efficacious as your aſſurances were friendly, the ſubſcriber would not have found himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of laying before your High Mightineſſes facts of a moſt ſerious and alarming nature.

The King, High and Mighty Lords, has hitherto ſupported, with a ſingular degree of patience, the reprehenſible conduct of your ſubjects in regard to their intereſted commerce at St. Euſtatia, and through that iſland with America. His Majeſty always flattered himſelf that in giving time to your High Mightineſſes to conſider and examine the unjuſtifiable conduct of your ſubjects, you would have taken the neceſſary meaſures to correct ſuch abuſes, would have retained your ſubjects in proper bounds, and would have taught them to pay a proper reſpect to the friendſhip of Great-Britain.

The complaints which I have now to lay before you are founded upon authentic documents annexed to this Memorial, when your High Mightineſſes, with no leſs aſtoniſhment than indignation, will ſee, that after having permitted an illicit commerce with the American rebels at St. Euſtatia, your new Governor, the Sieur de Graaf, has dared to be ſo unmindful of his duty as to connive at the arming of American veſſels, and has permitted the capture of an Engliſh veſſel by an American pirate, under the very cannon of his forts, and as an additional inſult to the Engliſh nation and to all the other powers of Europe, hath from his principal fort returned a ſalute to the rebel colours.

To all the friendly repreſentations made by our Governor of the neighbouring iſland of St. Kitts upon theſe notorious facts, the Sieur de Graaf has anſwered in the moſt vague and unſatisfactory manner, and hath refuſed to enter into any explanation whatever with a Member of the King's Council, diſpatched for that purpoſe by our ſaid Governor.

After having laid the annexed pieces before you, I have nothing further to add than that the King, who hath read them with no leſs ſurprize than indignation, hath given me poſitive orders to demand of your High Mightineſſes a formal diſavowal of the ſalute returned to the rebel colours by the fort Orange, at St. Euſtatia, and the diſmiſſion and immediate recall of Governor Graaf, and likewiſe to declare on his part, that until this ſatisfaction is given (and he will not regard ſimple aſſurances or promiſes) he ſhall not wait a moment in adopting ſuch meaſures as may beſt conduce to the intereſt and dignity of his Crown.

Hague, the 21ſt February, 1777.

The anſwer of their High Mightineſſes was, "*that they* "*had no account to render* to him *of their conduct*," and after mature deliberation, they reſolved to demand ſatisfaction for the affront offered them by the Memorial, and in the mean while ordered 12 ſail of the line to be got in readineſs."

Extract of a letter from Head-Quarters at Middle-Brook, June 7.

"I think we ſhall have a movement about Tueſday or Wedneſday next.—In the courſe of this week we have had between 20 and 30 deſerters.—A few days ago we ſent out a ſcouting party, from which a Lieut. Martin, with ten men, was detached as an advanced guard, who ſoon fell in with and engaged a party of Heſſians, and Britiſh light horſe, 15 in number; at the firſt fire he killed the Commander of the gang, but they ſpurring up, our men gave way, and left the Lieutenant on the field, who was immediately ſurrounded, and although calling out for quarters, was butchered with the greateſt cruelty, 17 wounds were plain to be ſeen, moſt of which, it is ſaid, were ſufficient ſingly to prove mortal. The body was ſent with a flag to the enemy, but they would not receive the body, the letter they did, and promiſed to anſwer it in a few days; the anſwer I have not heard of ſince."

Monday, about three o'clock, we had ſome ſevere lightning, accompanied with thunder, which ſtruck the Steeple of Chriſt's Church, but did no other damage to it than melting one half the *Crown* near the top of the ſpire.

It is remarkable (ſays a correſpondent) that moſt of the cataſtrophes of the reign of the preſent Tyrant of Britain have been preceded by ſome omens that were characteriſtic of them. The impotence of his arms in America was indicated by the ſword of ſtate being forgotten in the proceſſion at his coronation, and the loſs of the colonies by the loſs of the brighteſt jewel in his crown upon the ſame occaſion. *Quere*, Should not the partial deſtruction of the enſign of royalty on the church-ſteeple, ſuggeſt to us that in Philadelphia the Crown of Britain will fall to pieces upon the head of King George, ſhould his troops be ſo mad as to transfer the ſeat of war to this place?

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at camp, dated June 7.

"We have it from New-York by good authority, that the following mode is adopted for raiſing and ſupporting the new levies recruited there, viz. Two ſubſcriptions are ſet on foot, one for Five and the other for Ten Pounds, and the inhabitants ſign either, according to their circumſtances in life. Thoſe who are not willing to ſubſcribe (of which there is a great majority) are compelled to it; notwithſtanding which, I have no doubt but their public prints will exhibit to the world the great zeal and loyalty of his Majeſty's well affected ſubjects of that city, ſo ſtrongly manifeſted by *voluntary* ſubſcriptions in ſupport of the righteous cauſe he is engaged in.

"It is imagined the next ſtep taken will be to embody them for the defence of the city; as in caſe of any expedition, they cannot ſpare their regular troops for that purpoſe. Theſe matters render the inhabitants exceedingly unhappy; and, I think, mark in lively colours the treatment which might be expected by the people at large, when their beſt friends experience ſuch tokens of lenity and indulgence."

We can aſſure the public from good authority, that General Howe ſends all the American ſoldiers, who deſert from the Continental Army, to garriſon Gibraltar or ſome of the forts in the Weſt-India Iſlands, where they will probably remain as ſlaves *in their army* for life; and that all the able-bodied young men on York and Long-Iſland are abſolutely draughted to recruit Mr. Howe's army.

The Supreme Executive Council of this State have appointed Brigadier General JOHN ARMSTRONG, Eſq; to be a Major General.

It is reported, and *believed*, that ammunition and clothing are depoſited, by order of *a certain European Court*, at New Orleans and the Havannah, with directions to *lend* them to ſuch American veſſels as may call for them.

IN CONGRESS, JUNE 7, 1777.

Whereas complaint has been made that many of the Regimental Paymaſters abſent themſelves from the army, by which the public ſervice greatly ſuffers,

Reſolved therefore, That the Commander in Chief, and the Commander in each ſeparate department, be directed to take the moſt effectual means for compelling all Regimental Paymaſters to attend punctually to the duties of their office, and that ſuch as are negligent be puniſhed and diſplaced, and that they be reſpectively impowered to appoint others of ability, diligence and integrity, in the room of ſuch as are diſplaced.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In purſuance of public notice given, a very reſpectable body of the inhabitants of York county met, at the Court-houſe in York-town, May 31, 1777.

MARTIN EYCHELBERGER in the Chair.

Reſolved, by a great majority, That we approve of a certain paper ſhewn and read, called "A Memorial to the Aſſembly, for the purpoſe of calling a Convention, and altering or amending the Conſtitution formed by the late Convention." And the ſaid Memorial is recommended to the inhabitants of York county to ſign.

Extract from the proceedings,

THOMAS ARMER, Clerk.

⁂ The liberal proviſion made by Congreſs in the new medical arrangement, joined with a humane deſire to prevent the repetition of the diſtreſſes which afflicted the brave American ſoldiers the laſt campaign, have drawn men of the firſt abilities into the field, to watch over the health and preſerve the lives of the ſoldiers, many of them from very extenſive and profitable practice, and every ſpecies of domeſtic happineſs. Dr. William Brown of Virginia, Dr. James Craik of Maryland, and Dr. Thomas Bond, jun. of Philadelphia, are appointed Aſſiſtant Director Generals. Dr. Walter Jones of Virginia, and Dr. Benjamin Ruſh of Philadelphia, Phyſician and Surgeon Generals of the Hoſpitals of the middle department. Under theſe none but gentlemen of the beſt education, and well qualified, are employed as ſenior Phyſicians, Surgeons, &c. The Eaſtern and Northern departments are filled with gentlemen of the firſt characters in thoſe countries; and the public may depend on it, that the greateſt exertions of ſkill and induſtry ſhall be conſtantly made, and no coſt ſpared, to make the ſick and wounded ſoldiery comfortable and happy. As a conſequence of the above liberal arrangement of the Honorable Congreſs, we do, with great pleaſure, and equal truth, aſſure the public (notwithſtanding the many falſe and wicked reports propogated by the enemies of American liberty, and only calculated to retard the recruiting ſervice) that all the *military hoſpitals* of the United States are in excellent order, and that the *army* enjoy a degree of health ſeldom to be ſeen or read of.

W. SHIPPEN, jun. Director General of the American Hoſpitals.

JOHN COCHRAN, Phyſician and Surgeon General of the Army in the Middle Department.

Head-Quarters, Middle-Brook, June 4, 1777.

TO BE SOLD,

On Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe, the following valuable articles of handſome and faſhionable PLATE, viz.

A LARGE URN, a Tankard, four Candleſticks, and two Butter-boats. They may be ſeen the morning of the ſale, at the Bar of the Coffee-houſe. †

Juſt printed and publiſhed for the ſubſcribers, by

DANIEL HUMPHREYS,

A PLAN of the ATTACK of FORT SULLIVAN, the Key of Charleſtown, in South-Carolina, on the 28th day of June, 1776, by his Majeſty's ſquadron, commanded by Sir Peter Parker. By an OFFICER on the ſpot. Engraved from the original printed in London. *To which is annexed*,

A DESCRIPTION of the ATTACK, in a letter from Sir Peter Parker to Mr. Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty, and an extract of a letter from Lieutenant General Clinton to Lord George Germaine, containing an account of the proceedings of the Britiſh fleet and army, both before and after their DEFEAT at Sullivan's Iſland, &c.

N. B. The above plan is alſo ſold by Mr. Henry Miller, Meſſieurs Styner and Ciſt, Printers, in Second-ſtreet, ſix doors above Arch-ſtreet, and by the Publiſher, at the houſe of Joſhua Humphreys, ſenior, on the ſouth ſide of Spruce-ſtreet, near the corner of Second ſtreet, where the original may be ſeen.

[Price ONE DOLLAR.] †

ALL Kinds of ENGRAVING done by JAMES TRENCHARD, in Front-ſtreet, five Doors above Market-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA. Likewiſe the WATCH-MAKING Buſineſs carried on, in all its various Branches, at the above Place, by FRANCIS YOUNG. †

Philadelphia, June 6, 1777.

ALL Officers belonging to the Tenth Pennſylvania Regiment on the Recruiting Service, and thoſe which have not yet joined the Regiment, are deſired to come to Philadelphia Barracks, againſt the firſt Day of July next, with all their Recruits Inliſtments, and every other neceſſary Preparation for a March, or other Public Service.

CALEB NORTH, Major 10th P. R.

On MONDAY, the 21ſt of JULY, will be expoſed to SALE by AUCTION, at the LODGE near the FERRY-HOUSE, oppoſite ALEXANDRIA,

THE valuable and well choſen LIBRARY of the Rev. Mr. BOUCHER, containing a complete ſett of the Greek and Latin Claſſics, Dictionaries, Lexicons, and a variety of other ſchool-books, entertaining Miſcellanies and Novels, a choice collection of the Engliſh and French poets, the moſt approved writers on Agriculture, Biography, Chronology, Hiſtory, Geography, Mathematics, Philoſophy natural and moral, Law, Phyſic, and Divinity. Should the LIBRARY be diſpoſed of by wholeſale, before the day appointed, the public ſhall have timely notice.

At the ſaid time and place will be ſold a quantity of houſhold furniture, ſuch as beds, chairs, tables, &c. by

OVERTON CARR, Attorney for the Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

BEST *HOLLAND* NEEDLES,
TO BE SOLD BY
ROBERT M'KNIGHT,
At the Store of Meſſrs. MEASE and CALDWELL, and in Second-ſtreet, the ſecond Houſe below Carter's-alley.

R*UN away from the Independence Sloop of war, John Young, Commander, now lying at Senipuxent, the following perſons, viz.* William Whiptain, *late maſter, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair hair and freſh complexion, walks with his toes outwards*; Haley Fletcher, *maſter's mate*; Peter Deay, *clerk*; John Corler, *cooper*; Robert Pritchard; William M'Farland; Michael Lee; John Sherwood; *and* James Ellot, *a black man, that ſays he is free, he has had his toes froſt-bitten, and walks with them much inwards. Whoever ſecures the above perſons in any of the Continental goals, ſhall have Four Dollars for the maſter, and Eight Dollars for each of the others, and reaſonable charges paid by*

JOHN YOUNG.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, the 21ſt day of this inſtant June, by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes,

A GOOD Brick HOUSE and LOT, with a ſhop and kitchen, a good well of water; and is a good ſtand for any buſineſs, ſituated in Frankford; bounded on Briſtol and Adams's roads. The title is good. The ſale to begin at three o'clock. Attendance will be given, by WILLIAM HARPER. ¶

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, ſituate in Frederick county, Maryland, about 40 miles from Baltimore town, and about two from Tawney-town, within 5 or 6 miles of ſeveral good merchant mills, alſo very handy to Engliſh and Dutch meeting-houſes; containing 616 acres, whereon there are two improvements; the one, about 130 acres of upland cleared, about 15 acres of meadow made, and as much more may be made, hewed log-houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtables, ſmith and weavers ſhops, waggon and corn-houſes, pailed garden, two orchards of about 220 apple-trees. The other improvement is, a two ſtory log houſe raiſed, 10 acres of land cleared, 103 apple-trees planted, of the beſt ſorts; nigh unto which is a ſtream of water, running through ſaid land, whereon may be erected an over-ſhot mill, with as little coſt as moſt any place to be found. The woodland is exceeding well timbered, and the whole well watered. A clear undeniable deed for the ſame, the quit-rents coming due only excepted. For terms of ſale, apply to

ABRAHAM HAYTER, living on the premiſes.

N. B. The whole will be ſold together, or divided, ſo as to ſuit the purchaſer, from two to four hundred acres.

June 2, 1777. § 15s. 6w.

Haverford Townſhip, June 11, 1777.

ON Thurſday, the 19th of this inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold by public VENDUE, a valuable PLANTATION ſituated in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, about ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 83 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, being part of the eſtate of the late Peter Pechin, deceaſed; adjoining the lands of Meſſieurs Alexander Bartram, Moſes Parker, and Iſaac Knight; there are a two ſtory ſtone houſe, a large log barn and ſtable, a good ſpring near the houſe, about 9 or 10 acres of good watered meadow and ſome upland, about 35 acres of woodland and the reſt cleared, ſome orchard of different kinds of fruit-trees. Any perſon inclining to view the place before the day of ſale, will be ſhewn, by applying to Nicholas Pechin, on the premiſes, and where due attendance will be given on the day of ſale, by NICHOLAS PECHIN, CHRISTOPHER PECHIN, and MARTIN MILLER, Executors.

N. B. All perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of the late Peter Pechin, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts immediately, that they may be adjuſted and paid; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſettle and pay off their accounts immediately to *Nicholas Pechin*, *Chriſtopher Pechin*, and *Martin Miller*, Executors. ¶

ANY perſon that will produce a parcel of GOLDEN-ROD, may be informed by the Printers hereof where they may receive Five Shillings a pound for the ſame: it muſt be quite free from mixture of any other plant whatever, entirely free from ſtalks, and well dried in the ſhade; it makes as pleaſant a tea perhaps as the India, and is excellent againſt the gravel; and it is now the right time for gathering, the bloſſoms will be no objection.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. DORSEY's Troop of Light Dragoons, now lying in this city, *Daniel Rheynolds*, alias *Rancham*, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 22 years of age, clean and well made, freſh coloured, and wears his own ſhort hair; was lately on board ſome of the Row-Gallies, by order of his maſter, Mr. Stephen Foreman, a Taylor, near the New-market. Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerter, and delivers him to Captain Dorſey, at his quarters, in Market ſtreet, or lodges him in any of the goals, ſhall receive the above reward, from EDWARD WILCOX, Quarter-Maſter. ‖ 7s.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. Alexander Johnſton's company, of the 5th Pennſylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel Francis Johnſton, Eſq; the following perſons viz.

Samuel Hary, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high: had on, when he deſerted, a light coloured coat, red jacket, leather breeches, and a round hat; lived about 13 miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaſter road.

Alexander Smart, about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſtout made, and a good deal pock-marked; had on, when he deſerted, a fringed hunting ſhirt, coarſe linen trowſers, and a round hat.

Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerters in Cheſter goal, ſhall have the above reward, or Fifteen Dollars for each; if ſent to camp, reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES FORBES, Lieut.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1777. § 7/6.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from my company, a certain JEDEDIAH ADAMS, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, well ſet, rediſh hair, which he uſually wore tied; had on, when he deſerted, a blue regimental coat, faced with red, ſpotted jacket, and blue breeches; he ſerved his apprenticeſhip with Samuel Bouger, taylor, of Mount-Holly. Whoever takes up the ſaid deſerter, and delivers him to any of the Militia Officers of that place, or to me at Bound-Brook, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and One Shilling per mile allowed for expences.

JOHN ROSS, Capt. 3d Jerſey Regiment.

June 9, 1777. ‖ 7/6.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Plymouth townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the 23d of May, a GREY MARE, about 12 or 13 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away. † JOHN COFISTON.

Remainder of the Letter to Ludlow, *begun in our laſt.*

YOU ſay, "you wiſh for a council with *no one* excluſive privilege;" what then is *this* controuling power? Is not it an excluſive privilege with a *vengeance?* But men of overgrown fortunes are to be veſted with it, and let them poſſeſs what power they pleaſe, it is all well. "You diſclaim the idea of that council poſſeſſing the ſmalleſt degree of power, but what is derived from the *annual ſuffrage* of the people," and it is your opinion, "that a body thus choſen could have no object in view but the happineſs of their conſtituents."

If a council, *depending* on the *annual ſuffrage* of the people, could have no object in view but the happineſs of their conſtituents, why all this noiſe about the aſſembly? Are not they choſen in this manner? Can they then have any object in view but the happineſs of their conſtituents? Are overgrown rich men alone capable of acting properly if *annually* elective? This *one check*, you ſuppoſe, ſufficient to controul them, but not the men of middling fortune. Does Ludlow really believe this? Or wiſhes he to make the people believe, while he does not credit it himſelf?

If the rich are an overmatch for the men of middling fortunes in every conteſt for power, they will be controuled with greater difficulty. If annual elections controul them, much more will it controul the aſſembly compoſed of the men of middling fortunes If it cannot controul the aſſembly, much leſs can it controul them, when veſted with a controuling power over that aſſembly. Thus this council, ſo conſtituted, would be a compleat ariſtocracy at once. And that this would ſuit the paſſions and intereſts of a few great men, better than the preſent frame of government, is evident from their *unreaſonable exertions* to obtain it.

It is worthy of obſervation, that every *writer* and *ſpeaker* for a Legiſlative Council conſtantly ſuppoſes its members diveſted of all *paſſion, prejudice*, ambition, and ſelf intereſtedneſs, and poſſeſſed of nothing but *wiſdom* and *virtue*; and therefore they are to have the controul of the aſſembly, which they as conſtantly repreſent as compoſed of a ſett of *frail, ignorant, fooliſh, vicious, enthuſiaſtic, partial, prejudiced, ſelfiſh* and *paſſionate* people. Thus talk of the aſſembly and they tell you it is ſubject to *haſty* reſults and *abſurd* determinations, and are for correcting thoſe improper and paſſionate proceedings by a ſuperior body poſſeſſed of *coolneſs* and *deliberation*.

I ſhould be glad to know where we are to find theſe *cool, wiſe, deliberate* and diſintereſted gentlemen? If they are in Pennſylvania they may be put into the aſſembly. If they are not, a Legiſlative Council would not create them. If men will be ſubject to paſſions and prejudices in the aſſembly, they will be equally ſo in the council. This is ſo evident, that no one who regards truth will diſpute it: Yet not one who has written in favour of a Legiſlative Council has ſo much as hinted that they are capable of ſuch paſſions while in the council, while they never ceaſe to repreſent them as ſubject to the *moſt violent flights*, if in the aſſembly. If a controuling power be neceſſary to correct the errors and ſupply the defects of an aſſembly, it ought to be compoſed of beings not liable to paſſions, otherwiſe you ſet one madman to manage another. In this caſe there is the greateſt reaſon to believe that they will provoke and irritate each other; and thus inſtead of obtaining *cool* and *deliberate* reſolutions, we ſhall continually be involved in broils and contentions, which will end in a total overthrow of the government, and often bring it to the verge of deſtruction before that period. This was the caſe in Rome, as hiſtory aſſures us. *Monſ. Saur* will ever bear witneſs to what flights this correcting and controuling power of an *upper houſe* was carried.

The reaſoning from the conſtitutions of Rome and Athens to that of Pennſylvania, is vague and undetermined, as will readily appear ſhould Ludlow favour us with a diſſertation on the government of either. They underſtood not the doctrine of legiſlating by repreſentatives, much leſs how to conſtitute ſuch aſſemblies to anſwer the purpoſes of good government.

Annual elections, open doors, laws printed for conſideration, a Council of Cenſors, rotation of power and the freedom of the preſs, can form no ſufficient check for an aſſembly in Ludlow's opinion; but annual elections *alone* he aſſures us, will be *fully* ſufficient to make a Legiſlative Council do every thing for the public good. Bleſs me! what a ſtubborn ſett of fellows an aſſembly are, and what good natured creatures muſt theſe counſellors be! They can never be deſcended from the ſame race of beings! I ſuſpect that the aſſemblymen are deſcended from *thoſe angels* to whom you would be afraid to truſt your liberties for a twelvemonth, and that the counſellors are deſcended from *gentlemen*. *Gentlemen* of overgrown fortunes, whoſe hearts are ſo ſatiated with every thing this world produces, that they have been long ſince tired of every purſuit, but the public good.

You can parry inſtances in favour of a ſingle legiſlature with extreme facility. Legiſlation in Congreſs relates only to peace and war, alliances, trade, the poſt-office, and the government of the army and navy, and therefore it may be ſingle. That is the legiſlature of the Thirteen United States may ſafely be lodged in one aſſembly, but very dangerous to lodge the legiſlature of any one of them in a ſimilar body. They may command our armies and navies, make war and peace, form alliances, regulate trade, &c. &c. all this is nothing, but to manage the internal affairs of a ſingle State, with ſcarcely any power of the ſword, beyond a *poſſe comitatus* of a county, is dreadful and dangerous, and ought to be controuled by *a few citizens* of the firſt fortune. Excellent reaſoning! wiſe precaution. There is not the leaſt danger to our liberties from *armies* and *navies*, but great from *ſheriffs* and *bums*.

You ſay, each State is a check upon Congreſs. I ſhould be as ſorry, for the ſake of the peace of America, to find this continue, as to ſee Congreſs act much longer without having their authority limited and explained in a continental conſtitution.

You ſeem greatly at a loſs to know how the ſenſe of the people can be diſcovered by a publication of the laws, and aſk ſeveral queſtions, for information I ſuppoſe. If you can deviſe how the Honourable Congreſs diſcovered that ſome of their late reſolves were liable to be abuſed, you will then perceive how it may be done, without taking it by ballot, or tumultuary aſſemblies. There was a time, if I miſtake not, when Ludlow was fond of taking their ſenſe of the conſtitution by tumultuary aſſemblies, after inflaming them with popular harangues.

It is ſomewhat ſtrange to find *one* who ſo loudly complains of *innovations* and inattention to *ancient* habits and cuſtoms, an advocate for a *Legiſlative Council*, which is an *entire novelty* in Pennſylvania. The wiſdom, prudence and diſcretion of Pennſylvania have been hitherto acknowledged throughout America, and yet it is *almoſt* the only government which knew nothing of ſuch a council. This is rather againſt the opinion of ſingle aſſemblies being ſo liable to vices, follies, frailties, &c. &c. Has your *favourite* Connecticut with its *famous* council hitherto ſtood as high in the public opinion as Pennſylvania? If what you ſay of the Delaware militia-law be true, it muſt have been amended greatly for the worſe, or elſe it ſhews that when the wiſdom of an upper houſe is taken from the lower, there is little left behind. If the Delaware law, with all its amendments, be adduced as a proof of the advantage of *two houſes* in preference to *one*, I will venture to compare our militia-law with it without a ſingle amendment, and reſt the iſſue of the controverſy on the compariſon.

That man is ſubject to paſſions and frailties, and bodies of men, ſo far as they are individually conſidered, equally ſo, is readily granted; that theſe affect public deliberative aſſemblies as much as individuals, may juſtly be denied. If granted, Ludlow will not ſhew more inſtances of ſingle legiſlatures being agitated with ſuch tempers, than Whitelocke can of compound legiſlatures being affected with the ſame.

Paſſion in the conduct of life ſeems abſolutely neceſſary, and though according to the judgment of philoſophers it ought to be directed by reaſon, it is in fact governed by intereſt, or apparent good. The *beſt conſtitution* then is that which makes the intereſt of the legiſlator and the common intereſt perfectly coincident. This is not to be obtained by attempting to render a legiſlature perfect in wiſdom from any combination of aſſemblies, for that is impoſſible, but by forming it in ſuch a manner, that its frailties may continually be corrected by its intereſt.—This is the caſe with the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, which ſo perfectly unites the common intereſt and that of the legiſlature, that what affects the one muſt equally be felt by the other; and the people can no ſooner perceive an evil, than it becomes the intereſt of the legiſlator to remove it. In *this* and *this only* will the excellence of every good government conſiſt. For as no government, inſtituted by ſo ſhort-ſighted a creature as man, can effectually prevent evils from happening, its perfection muſt ever conſiſt in a diſpoſition to remove them as ſoon as they do happen.

It is alledged againſt a ſingle legiſlature, that a Committee of the late Convention, as an apology for one of their "ordinances which was thought unjuſt, acknowledged, that it was paſſed when the minds of the Convention were agitated, and their paſſions inflamed."—Now ſo far from being a real objection, in my opinion, it is ſtrongly in its favour. Where can the advocates for a compound legiſlature ſhew an equal inſtance of candour, and yet they muſt allow that ſuch legiſlatures have frequently erred as much as the Convention. No man can doubt but they who ſo frankly acknowledged the error, would have corrected it at the next ſeſſions. It is ſaid, in another note reſpecting the Convention, adduced with a ſimular deſign, that they were choſen for the ſole purpoſe of making a government, yet you have good authority to ſay, that ſeveral of them propoſed to form themſelves into a government to execute it. If this was propoſed in Convention it was rejected, which is rather for than againſt them. If it was not propoſed why is it adduced, unleſs to diſcredit ſingle legiſlatures at all adventures? Is this ingenuous or candid, Ludlow?

Having refuted your arguments and pointed out the true foundation of a good government, I might form a number of deductions in oppoſition to yours. I ſhall at preſent content myſelf with pointing out one of your many contradictions.

In your firſt letter you aſſert, that the government is directly repugnant to the principles of action in man; yet all your ſecond long laborious letter is employed to prove that it will make him miſchievouſly active.

WHITLOCKE.

Germantown, June 10, 1777.

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE,
on the 26th day of this inſtant,

A THREE-STORY HOUSE, known by the name of The White-horſe Tavern, with ſtabling barn, and ſpring-houſe; and another ſmall dwelling-houſe adjoining to it, with about twenty acres of land in the whole. A lot of twelve acres thereof is part of it very good meadow ground, and the reſt ſowed with winter grain. Another lot of five acres, ſowed with winter grain; and a lot of an acre and three quarters, whereon is a fine orchard, with excellent fruit trees.

There will alſo be ſold at the ſame time, Horſes and cows, harrows and ploughs, all ſorts of houſhold and kitchen furniture, and many other things too tedious to mention. The ſale to begin at one o'clock on ſaid day, where due attendance will be given by ADAM HAAS. ‖ 7ſ6.

WANTS a PLACE, as a Houſe-keeper in a ſmall Family in Town, or a few Miles in the Country, a Perſon who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

To be SOLD at public SALE, on Thurſday, the
19th day of June inſt.

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, within 12 miles of the city of Philadelphia, containing 22 acres, adjoining the lands of the Widow Morris, Michael Grover, and William Edwards. The ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of JOHN HUFTY, at the Sign of the Royal Oak; where due attendance will be given, by JONATHAN HUFTY. ¶

On Thurſday, the 26th of this inſtant June, on the premiſes, will be SOLD by public VENDUE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Pileſgrove, in the county of Salem, in the State of New-Jerſey, containing 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, a large two ſtory brick Meſſuage and Kitchen, and ſtone cellar under the ſame; a new frame Joiner's ſhop, a large barn and ſtables, a good orchard, and other valuable improvements thereon; about 70 acres thereof are in good tillable order, 10 acres meadow well improved, the reſt well timbered. Alſo another plantation of about 140 acres, with a log houſe and other improvements, ſituate in Pileſgrove aforeſaid. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may ſee them, by applying to JOSEPH SHINN, who lives on the firſt deſcribed premiſes. The whole is to be ſold in purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of ALEXANDER HILL, deceaſed, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBINSON, Executor.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 17th of May laſt, two COWS; the one a red, with white on her head and in her flanks, and ſhort ſmall horns; the other a black, with a brown ſtreak on her back, and a little white in her flanks, branded I. W. on the near horn. Whoever takes up ſaid Cows, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, living in Southwark, Philadelphia, ſhall receive a reward of Twenty Shillings for each Cow, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS CLOWSDALE.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on
the 12th day of this inſtant June,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, ſituated in Willis-town townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 153 acres of land, 100 thereof cleared, with about 10 or 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made, with two good never-failing ſprings; there are on the premiſes a good log houſe, a good log barn, and ſtables, with ſundry out buildings, two good bearing orchards of excellent fruit; the ſaid plantation being very convenient to lime, within one mile and half of ſeveral lime-kilns, which renders it of value; the ſaid plantation being 23 miles from Philadelphia, within half a mile of the ſign of Admiral Warren. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock on the ſaid day; where due attendance will be given, by FRANCIS PERCE, GEORGE PERCE, and DANIEL CORNOG, Executors. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 13th day of June inſt. at the late dwelling-houſe of Adam Holman, deceaſed, of Pikeland townſhip, Cheſter county, the following effects, viz.

HORSES, *cows, ſheep and ſwine, two waggons and a cart, corn in the ground, houſhold furniture and implements of huſbandry, and a great variety of other things too tedious to mention. Alſo 100 acres of good land, ſituate in Charleſtown townſhip, adjoining the above mentioned premiſes and the river Schuylkill, with a ſufficient quantity of woodland, about 5 acres of meadow made, and more may be made, and pleaſantly ſituate, with a delightful proſpect on the river aforeſaid, for which a ſufficient and indiſputable title will be given. The terms and conditions of ſale will be made known on ſaid day, by JOHN HOLMAN, and HENRY HOLMAN, Executors.* ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe whom it may concern, That the Court of Quarter Seſſions was opened, for the county of Cheſter, at the Court houſe, in the Borough of Cheſter, the laſt Tueſday in May inſtant, in the name of The Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and appointed a Court of Private Seſſions, to be held at the place aforeſaid, on the 17th day of June next, to receive ſuch returns as are not given in, and to appoint Conſtables, Overſeers of the Poor, Supervisors of the High-ways, &c. and then adjourned to the laſt Tueſday in Auguſt enſuing. By order of the Court.

May 29, 1777. ROBERT SMITH, Sheriff.

WAS *LOST*, the 23d inſt. on the road between Philadelphia and Chriſtiana-bridge, two Mortgage Deeds; one is wrote on parchment, for a tract of land in New-Caſtle county, and the other on paper, for a tract of land in Cheſter county. Whoever has found the ſame, is deſired to apply to the Printers of this paper, who will inform to whom ſaid deeds belong; and the owner, on their being delivered to him, will give a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS. ‖

WAS *broke open on the night of the firſt inſt. May, the ſhop of the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, and robbed of between forty and fifty pair of mens ſhoes, chiefly calfſkin, ſome cats leather with red chalked ſoals, and one pair very long quartered. Whoever apprehends ſaid thief or thieves, ſhall have a reward of* TWENTY DOLLARS, *and reaſonable charges.*

† JOSEPH SCULL.

A STRAY MARE came to the plantation of HANNAH KENTON, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, oppoſite the Seven-mile ſtone, upon Briſtol road; ſhe is a dark bay, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, about 8 or 9 years old, and ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. †

WHEREAS CATHERINE, the wife of the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter county, hath abſconded from, and utterly refuſes to live with him; theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from dealing, truſting, or crediting her on his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

April 2. 1777. † JAMES BEVERLAND.

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED *from Captain James Taylor's company, of the 5th Pennſylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel Johnſton, the three following ſoldiers, viz.* Kerry Copeland, *about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark complexion, black hair, tied behind, about 24 years old, with a good deal of the brogue on his tongue; it is ſuppoſed he is gone to Frederick county, Maryland.* Jeremiah Cavin, *about 27 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair ſhort hair; had on, and took with him, a ſuit of homeſpun Wilton clothes; ſomething bandy legged, given much to talk, and liſps very much in his ſpeech.* John Ruſk, *about 19 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, ſhort black hair, of a ſour down look, an American born. Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerters, ſo that their commanding officer may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for each of them, and reaſonable charges.* JAMES M'CULLOCH,

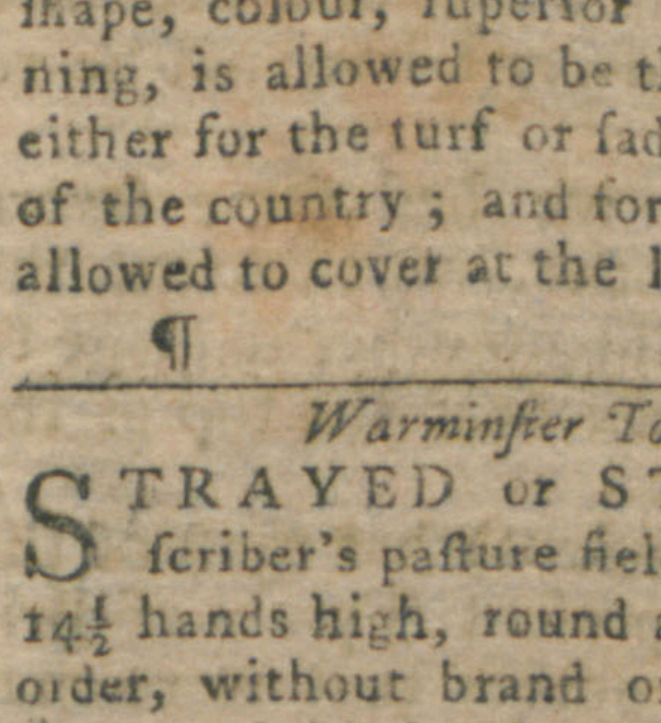
¶ Lieut. 5th P. R.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 15th of May inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Providence townſhip, Cheſter county, an apprentice girl, about 14 years of age, named ELEANOR M'INDOE, of a fair complexion, but ſmall of her age; had on, and took with her, two ſhort gowns, one of white linen, the other ſtriped brown and white; two petticoats, one of which is drugget, the back parts ſtriped with red, green, and yellow, the fore parts is ſtriped with blue and brown, 4 and 4; the other is ſtriped with brown and yellow, new ſhoes, with wooden heels, tied with ſtrings, half-worn yarn ſtockings: It is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone with her mother and her elder ſiſter, belonging to Daniel O'Neal, of the city of Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice in any goal in the province, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by JOHN FOX. †

GRANDAIR

Will be kept for covering, during the preſent ſeaſon, by the ſubſcriber, in Springfield, in Cheſter county, at the low rate of Three Dollars the ſeaſon, Forty Shillings to enſure a foal, or One Dollar and an Half the ſingle leap.



HE is a beautiful blood bay, with a black mane and tail, and black legs, a ſtar in his forehead, and two beautiful feathers on the near ſide of his neck; he is riſing four years old, near 16 hands high, elegantly made, and free from blemiſh; he was got by the True Britain, and came out of a mare whoſe ſire was the Bellſize Arabian, therefore it will not be diſputed that he is of blood equal to any horſe in America; and from his blood, ſize, ſtrength, ſhape, colour, ſuperior carriage, gaiety, and ſwiftneſs of running, is allowed to be the likelieſt horſe to get valuable colts, either for the turf or ſaddle, or the carriage, of any in this part of the country; and for the encouragement of the breed will be allowed to cover at the low rates as above.

¶ GEORGE DAVIS.

Warminſter Townſhip, Bucks County, May 30, 1777.

STRAYED or STOLEN, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture field, a light grey HORSE, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, round and lengthy, a natural pacer and in good order, without brand or ear-mark, ſomewhat flea-bitten; not ſhod, and his hoofs broken ſhort. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, and thief if ſtolen, ſo that the owner may take them into cuſtody, ſhall receive *Ten Dollars* reward, but if the horſe only *Eight Dollars*, and if brought home to the ſubſcriber, living near the Crooked Billet, reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM CRAVEN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

Mrs Mary Hall

June 25, 1777. NUMB. 2522.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by ROBERT BELL, *next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia (price One Dollar)*

SELECT ESSAYS:

CONTAINING, The manner of raiſing and dreſſing flax and hemp. Alſo, The whole method of bleaching or whitening linen cloth. Likewiſe, Obſervations on the management of cows and ſheep. The manner of raiſing radiſhes, turnips, cabbage, and other ſuch plants. And an enquiry, concerning the materials that may be uſed in making paper. With valuable diſſertations on other uſeful ſubjects; collected from the dictionary of arts and ſciences, and from various modern Authors.

Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoſcere cauſas.
Happy he, who can trace out the cauſes of things.
GEORGIC 2. DAVIDSON'S VIRGIL.

THE PREFACE. Several of the following eſſays are tranſlated from a periodical work publiſhed at Paris, under the title of *Journal Oeconomique*; the tranſlation being undertaken by Dr. Tobias Smollett, an author of great reputation, at the deſire of the late Archibald Campbell, Duke of Argyle, and ſeveral other perſons of taſte and diſtinction, who thought it might conduce to the improvement of uſeful knowledge.

At ſaid BELL's may alſo be had, great variety of new and old Books in the Arts and Sciences; likewiſe Hebrew, Greek, Latin and Engliſh Claſſics, with Hiſtory, Divinity, Law, Plays, Novels and Inſtructive Entertainment.

N. B. Books for Books are given in exchange, or ready money for old books, by ROBERT BELL, at his Book Store, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 472½ acres, pleaſantly ſituated in the townſhip of Paradiſe, on the great road leading from York-town to Black's Gap, and about 12 miles from York, between 70 and 80 acres cleared, all freſh land and under good fence, a good ſpring and ſtream of water runs through it convenient to the buildings; there is a large new dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, nearly finiſhed, a good new double barn, 60 feet long, ſquare logs, ſtables and other out-houſes, all in good repair; it would ſuit any perſon who would chuſe to keep a public houſe, or ſtore. The title is indiſputable. Any perſons inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to Mr. HANS MORRISON, at Hunter's-town, or to me in Strabane townſhip, York county.

June 5, 1777. ‖ 7ſ6 RICHARD BROWN.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, living in the town of Reading, in Berks county,

TWO ſtone Meſſuages or Tenements, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on Richard and Clement-ſtreets, in the ſaid town, containing in breadth, on Clement-ſtreet, 60 feet, and in depth, on Richard-ſtreet, 230 feet; there are good kitchens and out-houſes on the ſaid lot, a good drawing well of excellent water, and a garden, with fruit trees. And alſo a Tract of Land, ſituate on Mahoney creek, in the county of Berks aforeſaid, containing 320 acres and 19 perches, beſides the uſual allowance; this land is excellently watered, beſides the ſaid creek running through the middle of the ſaid lands; the land is good and a great many acres of meadow may be made. The title is indiſputable. For terms of ſale, apply to PETER MILLER, Eſq; in Philadelphia, or to MATTHIAS MEYER, in Reading. ‖ 7ſ6,

TO BE SOLD,

A CERTAIN Plantation, and two Tracts of Land thereunto belonging, adjoining each other, ſituate in Carnarvon townſhip, Lancaſter county; the one of them containing 230 acres; on this tract are a good log houſe and barn, and a thriving orchard, of apple and peach trees. And the other of them containing 93 acres of excellent meadow ground. For terms of ſale, apply to PETER MILLER, Eſq; in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the owner, near the premiſes.

HENRY WEAVER, Miller.

⁂ At the ſaid *Peter Miller*'s Office are ſundry Sums of Money to be put out on moderate Intereſt for ſeveral years. ¶

IF *PATRICK QUEEN*, who came from Caſſel Dawſon, and ſailed from Belfaſt to Philadelphia, about four years ago, and lived in Paxton townſhip, a Tanner by trade, be living, and would ſend an account of his place of reſidence to the ſubſcriber, in the town of Salem, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, who would be glad to ſee or hear from him; or if any perſon that knows of his death, would be ſo kind as to ſend word to the ſubſcriber, it will be thankfully acknowledged by

Salem, June 17, 1777, § CATHERINE QUEEN.

STRAYED away, on the 25th of May laſt, from the plantation of THOMAS CLAYTON, in Cheſter county, near Newlin's tavern, about 6 miles from Wilmington, a ſtrawberry roan mare, with a ſtar in her forehead, her tail not docked, about 14 hands high, 4 years old, and a natural trotter. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, or to Morton Morton, at Chriſtiana Ferry, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS, paid by THOMAS CLAYTON, ‖ 7ſ6.

June 4, 1777.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a black HORSE, with one white foot, and is branded on the near buttock. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ‡ GEORGE GEORGE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a black MARE, about three years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, and two white feet. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 9, 1777. † JAMES ABRAHAM.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, at the Croſs-roads, in Bucks county, a black HORSE, *about* 15 *hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſomething advanced in years. The owner proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to* WILLIAM MILLS. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nottingham, near the Brick Meeting-houſe, the 24th day of May laſt, a bright Bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, 15 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. † WILLIAM COLE.

IN CONGRESS, JUNE 16, 1777.

Ordered, That the Letters which have paſſed between General Waſhington and General Howe, on the ſubject of the exchange of priſoners, be publiſhed; and that the ſeveral printers of news-papers throughout the Continent be requeſted to inſert them.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*.

For General WASHINGTON's letter of the 9th of April, to which the following is General HOWE's anſwer, ſee this Gazette of the 16th of April.

General HOWE *to General* WASHINGTON.

SIR, *New York, 21ſt April*, 1777.

I HAVE received your letter of the 9th inſtant, concerning the requiſition of Lieutenant Col. Walcott, a copy of which came incloſed.

Though I obſerve that officer has meant to inſiſt very ſtrongly on the juſtice of the claim for the return of priſoners in your poſſeſſion, which was one of the objects of his appointment, I do not ſee reaſon to ſuſpect that any perſonal incivility was intended by the terms in which his opinion is expreſſed.

Without entering into a needleſs diſcuſſion of the candor or illiberality of the ſentiments on which your arguments are founded, yet ſince you are pleaſed to aſſert, that—"the uſage of your priſoners was ſuch as could not be juſtified,—that this was proclaimed by the concurrent teſtimony of all who came out,—that their appearance ſanctified the aſſertion,—and that melancholy experience, in the ſpeedy death of a large part of them, ſtamped it with infallible certainty." Theſe, I ſay, being what your are pleaſed to aſſume as facts, I cannot omit making ſome obſervations upon them.

It might perhaps ſuit with the policy of thoſe who perſiſt in every expedient to cheriſh the popular deluſion, that the releaſed priſoners ſhould complain of ill uſage, or their captivity might really form a grievous compariſon with the ſtate they were in before they were perſuaded to encounter the viciſſitudes of war. But if their ſufferings were as great as you think yourſelf authoriſed to aſſert, a diſpaſſionate conſideration of the following indiſputable and notorious facts will point out the cauſe to which they are to be, in a great meaſure, aſcribed.

All the priſoners were confined in the moſt airy buildings, and on board the largeſt tranſports in the fleet, which were the very healthieſt places of reception that could poſſibly be provided for them.

They were ſupplied with the ſame proviſions, both in quantity and quality, as were allowed to the King's troops not on ſervice, ſome accidental inſtances excepted, wherein however the omiſſion, when known, was immediately remedied.

Near one half of the whole number of priſoners, whoſe diſeaſes appeared to require peculiar care, as well as ſeparation from the reſt, were at different times received into the Britiſh Hoſpitals, and their own ſurgeons, without reſtriction, ſupplied with medicines for the remaining ſick, until it was diſcovered that they diſputed not to diſpoſe of large quantities by private ſale.

From this ſhort ſtate of facts, it is evident that your priſoners were provided with proper habitations, ſufficient and wholeſome food, and medicines. Nor do I know of any comfort or aſſiſtance, compatible with their ſituation as priſoners, of which they were in want, excepting cloathing; the relief to their diſtreſs in this, and the article of money, of which you were repeatedly adviſed, and they had claim to receive from your care, was neglected or refuſed, while they were furniſhed with every other neceſſary I was in a ſituation to ſupply.

To what cauſe the ſpeedy death of a large part of them is to be attributed I cannot determine, but your own experience will ſuggeſt to you, whether the army under your command, in the courſe of the laſt campaign, was free from ſuch calamitous mortality, though aſſiſted with refreſhments from all parts of the ſurrounding provinces.

It is inſinuated, that I might have releaſed the priſoners before any of the ill conſequences of their detention had taken place; I am obliged to ſay, the event at leaſt appears to have proved the caution with which I ought to have adopted that expedient. The priſoners were ready to be delivered up, waiting only for your proceeding in the exchange, which you had propoſed, and I agreed to.

I admit that able men are not to be required by the party, who, contrary to the laws of humanity, through deſign, or even neglect of reaſonable and practicable care, ſhall have cauſed the debility of the priſoners he ſhall have to offer for exchange; but the argument is not applicable to me in the preſent inſtance.

I might finally put this queſtion: How is the cauſe of debility in priſoners to be aſcertained? But as we differ ſo much in the principle upon which your objections are framed; as I think thoſe objections are unſupported by precedent or equity, and that your adherence to them would be a direct and determined violation of the agreement, it becomes unneceſſary for me to add more, than to call upon you to fulfil the agreement for returning the priſoners demanded by Lieut. Col. Walcott.

With reſpect to the caſe of Mr. Lee, now profeſſed to be a principal motive for your refuſal to continue the exchange of priſoners, it is comprehended, I muſt inſiſt, under my general and original exception to perſons in his circumſtances. With due reſpect, I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant, W. HOWE.

To General George Waſhington, &c. &c.

SIR, *New-York, May* 22, 1777.

NOT having received an anſwer to my letter of the 21ſt of April, I am to requeſt your final deciſion upon the demand I then made of the priſoners in your poſſeſſion, both officers and ſoldiers, in exchange for thoſe I have returned, and for your determination reſpecting the priſoners now here, that I may make my arrangements accordingly.

It is with concern I receive frequent accounts of the ill treatment ſtill exerciſed upon Lieut. Col. Campbell, which I had reaſon to flatter myſelf you would have prevented. He has, it is true, been taken out of a common dungeon, where he had been confined with a degree of rigour that the moſt atrocious crimes would not have juſtified, but he is ſtill kept in the goaler's houſe, expoſed to daily inſults from the deluded populace. This uſage being repugnant to every ſentiment of humanity, and highly unworthy of the character you profeſs, I am compelled to repeat my complaint againſt it, and to claim immediate redreſs to this much injured gentleman.—With due reſpect, I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant, W. HOWE.

General Waſhington, &c. &c.

SIR, *New-York, June* 5, 1777.

SO many days having elapſed ſince my letter to you of the 22d May was diſpatched, without an anſwer, and leſt, by any accident, it ſhould not have gotten to your hands, I am induced to ſend a duplicate thereof, and to preſs my requeſt for your final deciſion upon the demands therein contained. With due reſpect, I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant, W. HOWE.

General Waſhington, &c. &c.

GENERAL WASHINGTON to GENERAL HOWE.

SIR, *Middle-Brook, June* 10, 1777.

YOUR ſeveral letters of the 21ſt of April, 22d of May, and 5th inſtant, have been received.

Having ſtated my ſentiments in an explicit manner in my letter of the ninth of April, upon the ſubject of your demand, and the diſagreement between us, I thought it unneceſſary to trouble you with a repetition of them.—From the complexion of yours of the 21ſt of April, we appeared to differ ſo widely, that I could entertain no hopes of a compromiſe being effected, or that an anſwer would produce any good end.

But as you have called upon me again for my final determination upon the matter, I ſhall freely give it, after making ſome obſervations upon what you have ſaid, with intention to obviate the objections, on my part, to a compliance with your demand through Lieut. Colonel Walcott.

You admit the principle upon which my objection, to account for the whole number of priſoners ſent out by you, is founded, but deny the application, by delicately inſinuating, in the firſt inſtance, that the ill-treatment complained of was an "expedient to cheriſh popular deluſion," and by aſſerting, in the ſecond, that ſuppoſing their ſufferings to have been real, they were to be aſcribed to other cauſes than thoſe aſſigned by me.

I ſhall not undertake to determine on whom the charge of endeavouring to excite popular deluſion falls with moſt propriety; but I cannot forbear intimating, that however ſucceſsful ingenious miſcolourings may be in ſome inſtances to perplex the underſtanding in matters of ſpeculation, yet it is difficult to perſuade mankind to doubt the evidence of their ſenſes, and the reality of thoſe facts for which they can appeal to them. Unleſs this can be done, permit me to aſſure you, it will always be believed, whatever may be ſuggeſted to the contrary, that men could not be in a more deplorable ſituation than thoſe unhappy ſufferers were, who are the ſubject of our difference. Did I imagine that you, Sir, had any ſerious ſcruples on the occaſion, I might produce, in ſupport of what I have alledged, the ſtrongeſt proofs that human teſtimony can afford.

To prove that the priſoners did not ſuffer from any ill-treatment or neglect of yours, you ſay, "they were confined in the moſt airy buildings, and on board the largeſt tranſports in the fleet—That they were ſupplied with the ſame proviſions, both in quantity and quality, as were allowed to your troops not on ſervice—That the ſick, ſuch of them as required peculiar care, were received into the Britiſh hoſpitals, and the reſt attended by their own ſurgeons, who were ſupplied with medicines without reſtrictions, till it was diſcovered that they diſpoſed of large quantities by private ſale."

That airy buildings were choſen to confine our men in is a fact I ſhall not diſpute. But whether this was an advantage or not in the winter ſeaſon, I leave you to decide. I am inclined to think it was not—eſpecially as there was a general complaint that they were deſtitute of fire the greater part of the time, and were only prevented from feeling the inclemency of the weather, in its extremeſt rigour, by their crowded ſituation. This I muſt believe was not very conducive to their health, and if we may judge by compariſon, we muſt conclude, they endured ſimilar inconveniencies on board the tranſports.

As to the ſupplies of proviſion, I know not what they were. My ideas of the matter were drawn from their united teſtimony, confirmed by their appearance, which repreſented the allowance as inſufficient in quantity, bad in quality, and irregularly ſerved. You yourſelf mention ſome "accidental circumſtances of omiſſion."—I apprehend they were much more frequent than you were apprized of. It may not be improper to obſerve, that there is a material difference between perſons confined and deprived of every means of ſubſiſtance in aid of their allowance, and thoſe who are at large, and have other reſources, as is the caſe with your troops not on ſervice, who have the benefit of their pay, and what they can occaſionally gain by their labour. You might alſo find, from inquiry, that we made no diſtinction in our ſupplies between your ſoldiers, priſoners with us, and our own in the field. They were not ſtinted to a ſcanty pittance, but had full as much as they could uſe, and of the beſt kind.

In reſpect to the attention paid to the ſick, I am ſorry their accommodation was injured in any degree by the

[*Turn to the fourth Page.*]

The celebrated Dr. PRICE *has publiſhed another pamplet in February laſt, and dedicated it to the city of London, as an acknowledgment of the honour they had conferred upon him, entitled,* "Additional Obſervations on the Nature "and Value of Civil Liberty, the War with America, "and the State of the Nation, with Remarks upon the "Plans of raiſing Money by Public Loans; an Hiſto-"rical View and an Analyſis of the Public Debts; "alſo a General State of the Debts and Reſources of "France."

IN this pamphlet the Doctor gives the following repreſentation of the public Debts.

		Capital	*Intereſt*
Debt before the war in 1740,	£	46,382,650	£ 1,903,861
After in 1749,		78,166,906	2,765,608
Augmentation by the war,		31,784,256	861,747
Diminution by the peace, from 1748 to 1755,		3,089,641	111,590
Debt at the commencement of laſt war,		75,077,264	2,654,018
Debt at the end of the war in 1763,		146,582,844	4,840,821
Augmentation by the war,		71,505,580	2,186,803
Diminution by the peace in 12 years from 1763 to 1775,		10,639,793	400,000
Debt in 1775, - -		135,943,051	4,440,821

The Doctor then proceeds, "We are now embarked in another war, and the public debt is viſibly increaſing. The maſs of Exchequer Bills, which amounted to 1,250,000l. has been increaſed to 1,500,000l. A new capital of 2,150,000l. has been added to the Three per Cent. Conſolidated Annuities, and in the laſt ſeſſion a new loan of a million was agreed to. The laſt year then has added 2,400,000l. to our national debt, beſides a vaſt ſum for which no proviſion has yet been made, conſiſting of debts for the marine, artillery, victualling-office, tranſport veſſels and the army. The preſent year (1777) will add thereto an augmentation equally great, and no one knows what theſe debts may amount to before our preſent troubles ceaſe;—a *foreign* war, joined to the preſent *civil* war, might raiſe them to *two hundred millions* ſterling; but more probably will reduce them to---NOTHING."

In the introduction to this work, the author makes mention of a ſwarm of writers, who have attacked his firſt *Obſervations*, &c. many of whom have been rather influenced by the ſpirit of party and paſſion, than the voice of decency and reaſon. "I leave, ſays he, for the preſent, the field open to thoſe who would amuſe themſelves about me; wiſhing them the ſame ſatisfaction that I feel, in my intentions to advance the intereſts of peace and juſtice, and carrying my views farther than this world of diſcord and tumult,---of politicks I take my laſt farewell."

After this preamble the Doctor enters into his ſubject, and contemplating the picture of the preſent ſtate of the nation, he laments the obſtinacy of adminiſtration, in not entering into any mode of reconciliation with America: "I know, ſays he, from good authority, that no longer ago than the month of June laſt an accommodation might have taken place with the colonies upon a reaſonable and moderate plan, without relinquiſhing any of the rights claimed by this country, except that of *having a power to alter their charters, and diſpoſe of their property.* And as this plan would have reſtored peace, and prevented the deſolating calamities in which Great-Britain and America are at this day involved, no friend to humanity can avoid lamenting that it was not adopted. But our miniſters have prefered *means of force*, and the *right of conqueſt*; and the conſequence has been that the colonies, provoked and irritated beyond all bearing, at laſt reſolved to diſengage themſelves, and authoriſed the Congreſs to declare them *Independent States*, which has been done, as we all know, on the 4th of July laſt. After that time, 'tis probable they have applied to foreign powers, and it is to be feared that at this very moment it would be in vain to offer thoſe very conditions, which before they intreated us to grant them. All this is the neceſſary conſequence of principles which govern human nature. The time perhaps was, when we ourſelves would have acted with more violence, and inſtead of making repreſentations and prayers, as America has done, we would have refuſed the moſt advantageous offers, if they had been made to us with haughty threats and military array. If King William, inſtead of croſſing the ſea upon our *invitation* to be our deliverer, had done it by *invaſion* at the head of an army, and preſented us with a bill of rights, perhaps we ſhould have rejected it with diſdain;—perhaps we ſhould conſider *liberty* itſelf as contemptible as *ſlavery*, if we were only to enjoy it as a favour from an inſolent conqueror. But we have for a long time acted as if we thought that the people of America had not the feelings and paſſions of *men*, not to ſay of *Engliſhmen*. It is indeed ſtrange, that our miniſters have not long ago ſeen their miſtake in the treatment of the colonies; that they have not perceived that gradually they might have been influenced into any thing, but would be forced or *dragooned* into nothing. If James II. had avoided violence, if he had been a little more patient, and more ſecret in the purſuit of his views, he might have obtained all that he wiſhed; but too haſty meaſures, and an open avowal of his odious pretenſions to unlimited power, precipitated his ruin: This was afterwards experienced."

The Doctor then adds, "Things have been conducted here, as well as in Ireland, upon a plan leſs *expeditious* 'tis true, but in the event more *certain.* If ſuch a plan had been purſued in America, the whole empire would in time have been eaſily and quietly lull'd to repoſe in the lap of corruption and ſlavery. The colonies then, from what has happened, may eſteem themſelves happy, that they were not thought worthy of being treated with ſo much precaution. Forcible meaſures have done for them all that their warmeſt patriots could have wiſhed; ſuch meaſures have united them together, and linked them in one common chain of government; ſuch meaſures have checked the career of luxury, and prevented its infection from becoming general; ſuch meaſures have learned them to look for reſources among themſelves, and taught them the uſe of arms; by ſuch meaſures they have been led to form a naval and military power, which may one day become ſuperior to any force that would attack them, and ſerve as the means of ſecuring from invaſion and violence a government founded in juſtice and virtue, under which the oppreſſed from every part of the habitable world will find an aſylum, and meet with peace, protection and liberty. In ſhort, ſuch meaſures have in all probability haſtened the ſeparation of the *new* world from the *old*, which will begin a new æra in the annals of mankind, and will produce a revolution more important perhaps than any that has happened in human affairs."

This prediction of Mr. Price's leads him to the following reflections, "As a friend, ſays he, to the general intereſts of humanity, I ought then to rejoice at theſe *very meaſures*, and bleſs that Being who governs the univerſe, and whoſe Almighty Hand often brings forth *good* out of the *evil* deſigns of mortals—But when I conſider the preſent evils they are to occaſion, and the cataſtrophe which threatens *Great-Britain*, my whole body ſhudders; I feel myſelf unable to look into futurity, without feeling the keeneſt pangs in contemplating the fate of this empire, but a little while ago united and happy, now torn in pieces, and become the victim of blindneſs and deſpotic violence. Deeply impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, and aſtoniſhed at the dreadful criſis which preſents itſelf to my eyes, tho' my voice is feeble, I cannot help raiſing it and crying out to my country: *Ceaſe from carrying the flames of war into your own boſom: Withdraw your armies from the Colonies: Offer them your power to* PROTECT *not to* DESTROY *them: Grant them the ſecurity they aſk for their property and their charters: Renounce thoſe ideas of* DIGNITY *which have induced you to prefer the* EXACTIONS OF VIOLENCE *to the* OFFERS OF GRATITUDE, *and made you hazard* EVERY THING *to* GAIN NOTHING. *By ſuch wiſdom, by ſuch equity*, America *perhaps will be preſerved, and the breach, which our enemies behold with triumphant joy, and all Europe with aſtoniſhment, might be repaired.*——— But what am I ſaying? At this very moment in which I am writing, the poſſibility of a reconciliation may be loſt. —America may have formed Alliances.—The die may be caſt for ever!"

COLOGNE, February 21.

WE hear from Stutgard, that Col. Faucit, in the ſervice of his Britannic Majeſty, was preſent on the 4th of this month at a Great Aſſembly in the Duke's palace. This officer it ſeems is to continue for ſome time at the Court of Wurtemberg, becauſe the treaty for 4000 Wurtembergers, who were to be taken into the Britiſh pay, is not yet entirely compleated. The Duke deſires, it is ſaid, as advantageous conditions as thoſe granted to the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel. Beſides, by the different reductions which are to be made by this Prince in his little army, it conſiſts at preſent of little more than 2000 effective men; ſo that to find the 4000, and not ſtrip the country entirely of an armed force, conſiderable levies muſt be made, to which the States of the Dutchy object: They have repreſented to their Sovereign, "that the ceding his troops to a foreign power might be a temporary advantage to his private coffer, but this advantage would not be equal to the real and permanent loſs the country would ſuſtain by it, in depriving it of the flower of their youth, and in taking away the beſt hands from agriculture, which makes the true riches of a people, &c." Tho' the convention with the Margrave of Brandenburg-Anſpach and Bareith is not ſubject to the ſame difficulty, yet they write from Franconia, that the means employed to compleat the corps with which this Prince was to furniſh Great-Britain had cauſed there a great fermentation, and that ſome officers who had refuſed to go and ſerve in America had been diſmiſſed. To exhauſt the country as little as poſſible, ſtrangers were inliſted, and they reckoned to be able to embark as ſoon as the Maine ſhould be navigable.

Frankfort, on the Maine, Feb. 27. Germany, whoſe population has ſo much ſuffered by the wars of this century, ſeems to be ſtill doomed to loſe her inhabitants by conteſts altogether foreign to her, and that are to be decided in another hemiſphere; levies are making throughout the empire with the greateſt expedition; men are engaged without regard to age or ſize; among the recruits are ſome ſcarcely out of childhood. The women and girls, in ſome places, follow their huſbands and their fathers. It begins to be perceivable, that the country becomes more and more deſerted, and agricultuee is deprived of the number of men neceſſary for labour, particularly in the *Lower-Heſſe* and the neighbouring countries, where the women are at preſent obliged to attend the plow and cultivate the earth. It is certain that from theſe reaſons the States of the Duchy of Wurtemberg continue to oppoſe the levies, and that therefore the Duke their Sovereign will only be able to furniſh a corps of 600 Chaſſeurs to the Court of London, inſtead of the 4000 men which had been aſked for the ſervice in America.

Madrid, March 10. A new expedition is talked of, and orders are given for raiſing 15000 more men. An embargo is laid on all ſhips at Seville, which ſerve as tranſport ſhips for ammunition, &c. to Cadiz, in order that Seville may be put in a proper ſtate of defence.

Vienna, March 18. By letters from Peterſburgh we learn, that a conſiderable reinforcement of Ruſſian troops hath been ſent into the Crimea, and according to all appearance there will be a numerous army to open the campaign. We hear that the Porte is alſo drawing their troops together towards that quarter.

Paris, March 28. Letters from Marſeilles, dated the 16th, bring advice, that they learn, by a ſhip juſt arrived there from Alexandria, that the Engliſh have loſt Madras, in the Eaſt-Indies, and that the place had been ſurprized and ſacked by the native Indians.

Corke, March 27. We are informed that a French ſchooner, bound to Nantz, was ſtopped yeſterday at Cove, and ſeveral letters found on board her directed to the rebels in America. Thoſe letters are ſuppoſed to have been written by ſome friends of the Americans in this city.

Dublin, April 2. So confident are our Bourdeaux merchants that a war with France is inevitable, that a Tartan which was laſt week ſold here by the admiralty, was bought up by ſome of thoſe merchants in order to fit her out as a privateer.

LONDON.

Feb. 19. General Clinton has inſiſted upon a Court-martial before he will reſume his command in America, or even his rank in his Majeſty's ſervice.

Sir Peter Parker and General Clinton, it ſeems, have not yet come to a proper underſtanding, ſince the Carolina bar affair; ſeveral letters of a very warm and ſpirited nature are ſaid to have paſſed between them.

Lord George Germaine pleads, he meant the *garbling* General Clinton's letter as an act of friendſhip to that gallant officer, declaring, it contained a variety of information that muſt have made much againſt him;—that fact however remains to be proved.

March 1. Lord North carried Dr. Price's additional obſervations to the King—*Here is a pamphlet, Sir, which attempts to prove that your Majeſty is making yourſelf very faſt the maſter of your ſubjects liberty, that France is going to overwhelm us, that there is nothing but virtue in America, and villainy in England*, "Poor man!" replied the King, "Does he rave through poverty, or madneſs?"—*Both, I take it for granted.* "But if he is poor let ſome money be given him, and he will then have a better opinion of us."

March 3. The reſult of Dr. Franklin's negotiations at the court of France will not end, it is thought, at preſent, in a war between the two nations. The ſyſtem embraced by the French Miniſtry is to go every length in ſupporting the Colonies, without engaging in a war. Among other aſſiſtance, they are to furniſh ſix ſail of Genoeſe built men of war of the line, with every neceſſary on board. This is to be done by one ſhip at a time; they are to go to Martinico and St. Lucia, and there be delivered up to the American crews, and captains commiſſioned by the Congreſs to take the command. They are alſo to be ſupplied at Cape-Francois, and Nicola Mole, in St. Domingo, with whatever powder and ball, arms and artillery they may want. Payment for the whole is ſettled to be made by inſtallments, and a ceſſion of territory to France, with very great advantages in commerce. Artillery is what they want greatly, as all their home-made failed them;—and this is what they will get with great eaſe of the French.

No General Officers are to go out with the reinforcements this ſpring; but all promotions are to be made from the officers now ſerving in America, in order to encourage the ſervice.

March 4. Gen. Clinton, attended by his Aid de Camp, was at the levee yeſterday, for the firſt time ſince his arrival from America.

Great numbers of private letters are in town from France and Holland, which ſpeak in the ſtrongeſt terms upon the vigour with which all ſorts of military preparations are carrying on in the various parts of France.

Stocks are falling every day in conſequence of the French news, which certainly bodes a ſpeedy war with the two countries.

March 6. General Clinton has had ſeveral private conferences with the King, upon the conduct of the next campaign, and has ſtrongly aſſured the King, that if the Americans are well ſupplied with arms, ammunition and artillery by France, all which articles they want more than courage, they will be able to make very effective reſiſtance next campaign, unleſs Gen. Howe has a force of at leaſt 50,000 men.

March 7. In caſe of a French and Spaniſh war, the only hope of the kingdom will lie in the militia; and ſo dilatory is government in preparing againſt the evil day, that not above two thirds of it were ever raiſed, and not five regiments completely diſciplined; but none of the miniſters allow that there is any danger of a quarrel with the houſe of Bourbon; believing the repeated aſſurances of the French miniſtry, which ſpeak nothing but peace, however, certain it is that they mean nothing but war.

The additional corps, which are to be ſent from Germany to America this ſeaſon, are to amount to 11,600 men; alſo 3590 from Great-Britain, and 2000 from Ireland. This is the preſent arrangement, but will probably be increaſed.—[*A puff.*]

Orders, we hear, are iſſued from the War-Office to raiſe immediately ſix regiments of Infantry, four Scotch and two Iriſh, to conſiſt of two battalions each, to replace thoſe now preparing to embark for America.

An expreſs is ſaid to have been received laſt night from Lord Stormont, at the Secretary of State's Office, the contents of which is thought to be of the moſt diſagreeable nature to Adminiſtration; an open rupture with that Court is ſuppoſed to be the immediate conſequence.

The arrival of General Clinton from America, and in ſuch a temper, has alarmed Lord George Germaine not a little. As ſoon as it was whiſpered about Court that he was expected, a courier was diſpatched to Portſmouth with very flattering propoſals, to prevent, if poſſible, his viſiting this metropolis, and to perſuade him to reimbark on board a frigate immediately for America: Nothing, however, would ſatisfy him but a *perſonal* explanation of matters, and a *perſonal* redreſs of grievances from the acting Secretary of State, through whom he attributed the ſuppreſſion of the chief part of his letter on the unfortunate affair of Charles-Town, which if it had appeared in the Gazette, as he had every reaſon, being commanding officer of the land forces, to expect, his character would have been freed from certain imputations, which he is informed by his friends the public have now unjuſtly thrown upon it.

General Clinton, it is ſaid, abſolutely refuſes to return to the command in America, unleſs his letter is even at this time publiſhed in the Gazette, with an apologetical appendix from a certain perſon high in office.

March 8. It is pretty certain, that directions have lately been ſent by government to withdraw the troops from Canada, and ordering them to join General Howe at New-York, as ſoon as poſſible.

Poſitive orders are ſent to Sir William Howe not to weaken his force by detached expeditions; in conſequence of which Rhode-Iſland will be evacuated.

A correſpondent begs the public to obſerve two or three things in the laſt Gazette: It makes General Howe call it "leaving the purſuit," when Waſhington had cut off his retreat from New-York.—It tells us an ugly ſtory, when it makes three Heſſian Regiments amount to no more than 700 men. Will miniſtry allow, that the army is already ſo reduced, that a regiment contains but 233, which went over with 650? If not ſo reduced, then the Gazette tells lies. Why ſhould not a ſtate paper meet with the ſame fate?

March 12. In caſe Lord North ſhould not be well enough to open the budget himſelf, Mr. Cornwall is to be his deputy upon that occaſion. It will be one of the moſt difficult ones that ever occurred: if two eſſential points are attempted to be explained, firſt the real amount of the unfunded debt, which is accumulating ſo rapidly every day, and ſecondly, the ſituation in which we ſtand reſpecting the Houſe of Bourbon.

March 13. Dr. Franklin is certainly ſet out, or upon the point of ſetting out, upon a journey to Vienna;—in order to open a negotiation of the utmoſt conſequence with the Emperor.

Lord Stormont has written home, that there is great reaſon to apprehend the above journey is undertaken in conſequence of ſome intimations given by the Imperial agents to the Doctor.

It is not at all improbable, that the Houſe of Auſtria may ſupport the Americans, as it is well known, that that Court is upon the worſt terms with the Court of Hanover. And an object in meditation is the improvement of the trade of the port of Trieſte, which the Emperor is known to have exceedingly at heart. It is ſuppoſed, that Dr. Franklin has authority to offer from the Congreſs ſuch conditions as will be flattering to the higheſt degree.

A diſpatch was ſent off from Lord Suffolk's office about a week ago for Vienna, in conſequence of the above intelligence.

March 20. There is not a doubt but that a French ſquadron of ſix ſail of the line, with frigates, are ſailed for America. Admiralty, conſcious of this, commiſſioned on Tueſday ſeven ſail of the line, beſides frigates.

A diſpatch of great importance, concerning the raiſing ſome entire regiments of Iriſh Catholics, has been ſent to the Earl of Buckinghamſhire.

An order of Iriſh Knighthood is ſhortly to be inſtituted, of which the King is to be the Sovereign.

A gentleman who is juſt arrived from Peterſburgh aſſures us, that the utmoſt expedition is uſing at Riga, Memel, and Cronſtadt, in order to fit out a conſiderable naval force by the ſummer; and military preparations are making over all the Ruſſian empire.

March 28. Orders are ſent to Ireland for getting ready proviſions ſufficient to load 40 ſail of tranſports for America, which are to be at Corke by the 20th of April next.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, March 26.

"Two thouſand recruits from our barracks have within theſe few days embarked for America.

"So great is the multiplicity of buſineſs here in fitting and repairing ſhips for ſea, that the artificers and workmen are as full as they were in the heights of a war."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, March 27.

"This morning the wind coming round to the eaſtward, the following ſhips ſailed from St. Helen's, viz. the Iſis and Camel men of war, and Bute armed ſhip, with the tranſports and victuallers under their convoy, for New-York.

April 3. The defeat of the Heſſians at Trenton was primarily owing to a diſpute which ſubſiſted between the Engliſh and the German troops. Col. Rhall, apprehending he ſhould be attacked by ſuperior numbers, required of Lord Cornwallis a reinforcement. Two regiments under Col. Grant were detached for the purpoſe. The Engliſh troops ſhewed a reluctance to aſſiſt the Heſſians, and halted for a few hours, during which interval Col. Rhall was defeated.

The diſputes between the Engliſh and the Heſſian troops originated from the following incident. An officer of the regiment of Loſberg engaged ſome Engliſh officers at Princeton in a converſation reſpecting military diſcipline. An Engliſh officer, whether heated by liquor, or iraſcible thro' paſſion, replied to the German by throwing a punch bowl at his head. The inſult was properly reſented; and the ſeeds of diſcord being thus unhappily ſown, a crop of evils enſued. The privates, adopting the quarrels of their officers, indulged themſelves in frequent rencounters.

If we credit the tale-bearers of the Miniſtry, the defeat of the Heſſians at Trenton is to be aſcribed to the *drunkenneſs* of Col. Rhall. *Lord Weymouth* is the beſt judge whether there is any *virtue* in ſuch a palliative.

There was ſomething very ominous in the diſeaſe of Lord North. He was ſeized with a *ſudden ſtoppage of the circulation*. Should a diſorder of the kind affect our *paper currency*, the death of the body-politic would inevitably follow.

April 8. Our Miniſter at the Hague aſſumed an air of authority when he preſented his laſt memorial, but the anſwer has taught him a little more humility.

We are now, it ſeems, acquainted with the ſecret deſtination of the French fleet. It muſt be of prodigious conſequence to the nation, if the French ſhould execute their deſign before our ſhips are out of port.

A private letter received from Liſbon brings advice, that an American privateer of 20 guns had put into the Tagus, but was ordered to depart immediately, which ſhe did, and the next day off the rock of Liſbon fell in with two ſtout Portugueſe merchant ſhips, which the privateer made prizes of, and carried with her.

A letter from Amſterdam ſays, it may be relied on that the States General have ordered ſeveral men of war to be got ready as ſoon as poſſible, to ſail for their ſettlements in the Weſt-Indies, the commanders of which have poſitive orders not to ſuffer any Engliſh ſhip of war to prevent the Dutch in thoſe parts from trading with whom they may think it will be moſt to their advantage.

Advice was yeſterday received in town from Cadiz of the ſailing of the Glorious and Subtle men of war from that port, with 1000 troops on board, for Carthagena.

CHARLESTOWN *(South-Carolina) May* 15.

The chaſtiſement the Cherokee Indians received laſt winter, by the exertions of theſe Southern ſtates, has had a very happy effect. For thoſe Indians have lately not only ſeized on all the goods, horſes, and other effects of the traders, which the King's Superintendant and his agents had introduced amongſt them, but alſo three of their perſons, and were conducting them to Seneca, near which place they found means to make their eſcape in the night; but ſeveral parties were immediately ſent out after them.

May 26. We have this moment received authentic advices, that a treaty of peace was concluded and ſigned, on Tueſday laſt, the 20th inſtant, between commiſſioners on the part of the Southern United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians, whereby theſe Indians cede all their lands on this ſide the Unacaye, from Virginia to the Creeks, to this ſtate.

June 2. Laſt Thurſday arrived at a ſafe port, the prize brig Appalachicola, William Morwick late maſter, from London, bound for St. Auguſtine, but intercepted on the 21ſt ult. by the Comet brigantine of war belonging to this ſtate, Capt. Edward Allen, who fell in with her near St. Auguſtine, about midnight, chaſed and rowed after her till daylight, and then ſhe might have eſcaped, had not her rigging, ſails, &c. been terribly ſhattered during the chace. The cargoe is of great value, and conſiſts of as good an aſſortment of dry goods, and other articles, as could have been picked for this market.

The ſchooner Franklin, Capt. Green, laden with arms, &c. was chaſed aſhore upon the Caicos bank, by an Engliſh frigate, on the 12th of May laſt; as was alſo the Sturdy Beggar privateer of Baltimore. The privateer was got off, but the ſchooner not. Capt. Granbury of Virginia, ſeeing the ſchooner the next day, went to her aſſiſtance, ſaved part of the cargoe, took off the people, and has brought them to a ſafe port. Capt. Granbury is apprehenſive that Captain Garrigues, in a brigantine for Philadelphia, was taken by an enemy's ſloop on the 13th.

BOSTON, June 12.

The following letter was received by a gentleman in Cambridge, from a perſon of character and veracity in a town on the frontiers of the State of New-Hampſhire, about 140 *miles from Fort St. John's, in Canada, viz.*

Cohoſs, Haverhill, June 2, 1777.

"One of our ſcouting parties is returned from Canada this day with ſeveral Frenchmen, who report, that there are about 300 men of the Britiſh army ſtationed at Iſle aux Noix, 200 at St. John's, and 30 only at Chamblee; a number of others quartered up and down through the country, to keep the Canadians in order, who very generally refuſe to take up arms; ſome of them ſuffer impriſonment rather than enter the Engliſh ſervice.---The Indians too have determined not to take up arms againſt the Americans; they have diſperſed and gone to their homes.---Gen. Burgoyne arrived at Quebec the 10th of May, but without recruits; he tells them there are 30 ſail of tranſports with troops coming after him.------The Heſſian and Britiſh ſoldiers have been very ſickly, near half of them dead out of 7000 men, and the reſt refuſe going out of garriſon to fight, alledging their times are out. Two regiments were lately marched off for Quebec, and another going; 'tis ſuppoſed they have ſome expectation of a French fleet coming up the river St. Lawrence. Theſe are favourable circumſtances, and believe they may be depended upon."

Friday laſt arrived in a ſafe port the ſnow Sally, a prize taken by Capt. Harriden, in the brig Tyrannicide, belonging to this State, having on board a variety of European goods, among which are 3 or 4000 blankets. This veſſel, with the Intrepid, Saliſbury, Jane and Ann, were loaded by a merchant in London, and ſailed in company, their cargoes amounting to £ 22,000, and conſigned to a gentleman in Quebec.—We hope Capt. Harriden will meet with the other three veſſels, as we underſtand he was in purſuit of them when the prize-maſter left him.—The Sally's cargo amounts to near 6000 l. Sterling, and in articles as beneficial for the States of America, as for Mr. Carleton, or any Britiſh ſubjects at Quebec.

We alſo learn that Captain Harriden has taken a tranſport, bound from Ireland to New-York, with 63 Heſſian ſoldiers on board, which may be hourly looked for.

Capt. Fiſk, in the Maſſachuſetts, has likewiſe taken a ſhip with 84 Heſſians on board, which are arrived in a ſafe port. Theſe two tranſports were part of a fleet of 14 ſail, under convoy of two frigates, with about 600 recruits, which ſailed from Ireland about the 10th of May, and poſſibly have arrived by this time, and no doubt we ſhall receive a pompous account from Gaine's lying Gazette, of a reinforcement of as many thouſands as there are hundreds. Nine ſail of tranſports ſailed at the ſame time for Quebec, with troops, making up, we hear, in the whole 1500 men.

Saturday laſt returned into port a prize brig, bound from hence for South Carolina, laden with rum, ſugar, &c. She was taken on her paſſage by one of the enemy's cruizers, and afterwards retaken by the Tartar privateer, belonging to this State.

Sunday arrived ſafe in port a prize ſhip from Tinby, in Wales, with about 140 tons of coals. She was taken by the ſchooner ——, of this port, Capt. Daniel M'Neil.

Laſt Friday a company of the American artillery, under the command of David Allen, Eſq; ſet off from this town for General Waſhington's head-quarters.

HARTFORD, June 16.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Granville to his friend in this town, dated June 14.

"Laſt night I got home from Ticonderoga, which place I left the 8th inſtant. Our army are all in good ſpirits, and are under no apprehenſions of an attack from the enemy this ſummer.—It is very healthy in the army; and the proviſions are all extraordinary good.—The army is about 4000 ſtrong."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 25.

Extract of a letter from General WASHINGTON *to* CONGRESS, *dated Middle-Brook, June* 20, 1777.

"When I had the honour of addreſſing you laſt, I informed you that the main body of the enemy had marched from Brunſwick, and extended their van as far as Somerſet Court-houſe. I am now to acquaint you, that after encamping between theſe two poſts, and beginning a line of redoubts, they changed their ground yeſterday morning, and in the courſe of the preceding night, and returned to Brunſwick again, burning as they went ſeveral valuable dwelling-houſes.

"I muſt obſerve, and with peculiar ſatisfaction I do it, that on the firſt notice of the enemy's movements, the Militia aſſembled in the moſt ſpirited manner, firmly determined to give them every annoyance in their power, and to afford us every poſſible aid. This I thought it my duty to mention, in juſtice to their conduct, and I am inclined to believe that General Howe's return, thus ſuddenly made, muſt have been in conſequence of the information he received that the people were in and flying to arms in every quarter to oppoſe him."

Extract of another letter from General Waſhington to Congreſs, dated Head-Quarters, Middle-Brook, June 22, 1777, *Eleven o'clock, P. M.*

"I have the honour and pleaſure to inform you that the enemy evacuated Brunſwick this morning and retired to Amboy, burning many houſes as they went along; ſome of them, from the appearance of the flames, were conſiderable buildings.

"From ſeveral pieces of information, and from a variety of circumſtances, it was evident that a move was in agitation, and it was the general opinion that it was intended this morning. I therefore detached three brigades, under the command of Major-General Green, to fall upon their rear, and kept the main body of the army paraded upon the heights, to ſupport them if there ſhould be occaſion. A party of Colonel Morgan's regiment of light-infantry attacked and drove the Heſſian picket about ſun-riſe, and upon the appearance of General Wayne's brigade, and Morgan's regiment (who got firſt to the ground) oppoſite Brunſwick, the enemy immediately croſſed the bridge to the eaſt ſide of the river, and threw themſelves into redoubts which they had before conſtructed. Our troops advanced briſkly upon them, upon which they quitted the redoubts, without making an oppoſition, and retired by the Amboy road. As all our troops, from the difference of their ſtations in camp, had not come up when the enemy began to move off, it was impoſſible to check them, as their numbers were far greater than we had any reaſon to expect, being, as we were informed afterwards, between four and five thouſand men. Our people purſued them as far as Piſcataway, but finding it impoſſible to overtake them, and fearing they might be led on too far from the main body, they returned to Brunſwick. By information of the inhabitants, General Howe, Lord Cornwallis and General Grant, were in the town when the alarm was firſt given, but they quitted it very ſoon after.

"In the purſuit, Col. Morgan's rifle-men exchanged ſeveral ſharp fires with the enemy, which, it is imagined, did conſiderable execution. I am in hopes that they afterwards fell in with General Maxwell, who was detached laſt night with a ſtrong party to lie between Brunſwick and Amboy, in order to interrupt any convoys or parties that might be paſſing. But I have yet heard nothing from him.

"General Green deſires me to make mention of the conduct and bravery of General Wayne and Colonel Morgan, and of their officers and men, upon this occaſion, as they conſtantly advanced upon an enemy far ſuperior to them in numbers, and well ſecured behind ſtrong redoubts.

"General Sullivan advanced from Rocky-hill to Brunſwick with his diviſion, but as he did not receive his order of march till very late at night, he did not arrive till the enemy had been gone ſome time."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from the Camp at Middle-Brook, dated June 23.

"I wrote two letters yeſterday by different expreſſes, giving an account of our being in poſſeſſion of Brunſwick, and the enemy retreating to Amboy, where we now hear their main body have reached; their advance guard about four miles between Woodbridge and Bonum-town; General Maxwell was near them, alſo Gen. Parſons, with his brigade, and Lord Stirling, with his diviſion, is between them and our camp here; near 6000 remain (of our troops) in Brunſwick.

"The enemy have thrown their bridge (deſtined for the Delaware) acroſs the Sound from Amboy to Staten-Iſland, by which it is clear they deſign to retreat, if cloſely puſhed: the weather laſt night and this morning has been ſo wet that nothing could be done, otherwiſe, I believe, we ſhould have moved nearer to them; their retreat has been attended with ſuch a deſtruction of property, that marks their deſpair of poſſeſſing this country; and Sir William Howe's reputation, as a General, muſt be greatly leſſened in their own eyes. A want of confidence in a Commander in Chief, and the troops diſpirited as theirs muſt be, can leave them no great proſpect of ending the campaign with much advantage, which has opened ſo ingloriouſly."

On Thurſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth adjourned to Wedneſday, the third day of September next.

IN CONGRESS, *June* 20, 1777.

Reſolved, That a corps of invalids be formed, conſiſting of eight companies, each company to have one Captain, two Lieutenants, two Enſigns, five ſerjeants, ſix corporals, two drummers, two fifers, and one hundred men. This corps to be employed in garriſons, and for guards in cities and other places, where magazines or arſenals are placed; as alſo to ſerve as a military ſchool for young gentlemen, previous to their being appointed to marching regiments; for which purpoſe all the ſubaltern officers, when off duty, ſhall be obliged to attend a mathematical ſchool, appointed for the purpoſe to learn geometry, arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of roots; and that the officers of this corps ſhall be obliged to contribute one day's pay in every month, and ſtoppages ſhall be made of it accordingly, for the purpoſe of purchaſing a regimental library of the moſt approved authors on tacticks and the petite guerre; that ſome officers from this corps be conſtantly employed in the recruiting ſervice, in the neighbourhood of the places in which they ſhall be ſtationed; that all recruits ſo made ſhall be brought into the corps and drilled, and afterwards draughted into other regiments, as occaſion may require.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The printers are requeſted to publiſh this reſolution in their ſeveral news papers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE friends and ſupporters of American Independence in this State are deſired to take notice, That the teſt, or oath or affirmation of allegiance, cannot be taken in this city and places adjacent after the firſt day of July next enſuing.

I am informed that the State of Maryland are likewiſe about paſſing a teſt act, and that they intend laying taxes afterwards on all perſons who ſhall neglect or refuſe to take it; and as it is probable ſomething of the ſame kind may be hereafter done in this State, this notice therefore is given to all Whigs, whether for or againſt the preſent Conſtitution, that they may not by their omiſſion deprive themſelves of the advantages which the teſt act is intended to give them.

N. B. Perſons omitting to take the teſt cannot vote at the next election, nor yet on the queſtion, *for* or *not for* a Convention. Nothing is to be paid by the perſons who take the teſt.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Juſt publiſhed (price Fifteen pence ſingle, or Twelve Shillings per dozen) and now ſelling by STYNER *and* CIST, *in Second-ſtreet ſix doors above Arch-ſtreet,*

The CONSTITUTION of the State of NEW-YORK.

CHOICE new RICE, in Tierces and half Tierces, Indigo, Deer-ſkins, Sago Powder, a ſmall half-worn Cable, and ſome Junk, &c. to be ſold by

June 25, 1777. † BRIGHT and PECHIN.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1777.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wedneſday, the 9th day of July next, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-Houſe in this city,

TWO LOTS of GROUND, the one of them ſituate on the north ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet (commonly called Race-ſtreet) between Delaware Front-ſtreet and Second-ſtreet, in the ſaid city, containing in breadth, on the ſaid Saſſafras-ſtreet, 32 feet, and in length 51 feet; on this lot there are erected 3 meſſuages or tenements, one of them brick, and the other two wooden frame, two ſtories high, with good garrets and cellars, and a baker's oven in the cellar of one of them. And the other lot, adjoining the aforeſaid lot, containing in breadth, eaſt and weſt, 18 feet, and in depth, north and ſouth, 20 feet. The whole clear of groundrent, and now lets for 50l. per annum. The premiſes will be ſhewn to any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, by applying to PETER THOMSON, Conveyancer, nearly oppoſite to them.

June 14, 1777.

THE Subſcriber, living in Maxatawny, in Berks county, hereby gives notice to the heirs of GEORGE WINTER, deceaſed, to come, about the ſecond of Auguſt next, and receive what is due to them from the eſtate of the deceaſed; if they do not appear at that time, he will no longer be anſwerable for the ſame. ¶ GEORGE SASAMAN, Executor.

June 21, 1777.

MADE his eſcape, this morning, over the wall of the goal of Burlington, a certain man, who goes by the name of *Stephen Flood*, about 40 years of age, thick and well ſet, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, ſandy hair and beard, has loſt one of his fore teeth; had on, when he went off, a blue jacket, made ſailor faſhion, blue breeches, a round hat; he has a brother-in-law lives near South-Amboy, and a wife and family (as he ſays) in Perth-Amboy, and it is thought he will make towards one of thoſe places. Whoever takes up ſaid *Flood*, and delivers him at the goal in Burlington, ſhall receive *Eight Dollars* reward, paid by EPHRAIM PHILLIPS. 7 ſ 6.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away on Sunday, June 8th, from Moſelem Forge, in Berks county, a Negroe man, named CREG, a ſtrong, chunky fellow, about 30 years of age, ſomewhat bandy legged; had on, and took with him, a blue coat and jacket, a good pair of deerſkin and white drilling breeches, and linen trowſers, blue ſtockings and good ſhoes. He ran away once before, was taken up in the Jerſeys, and ſecured in Eaſtown goal. Whoever will take up ſaid runaway, and ſecure him in any goal, ſo that the owners of ſaid forge may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by DANIEL UTREE, at ſaid forge, or JACOB WINEY, in Philadelphia. ‖ 7 ſ 6.

North Wales townſhip, Philadelphia county, June 21, 1777.

CAME to the plantation of Michael Cowſler, the 18th of May laſt, a black Mare Colt, about two years old, about 12 or 13 hands high, with a bald face, and one white foot. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, by MICHAEL COWSLER. ¶

Darby, June 24, 1777.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the 20th inſtant, three HORSES, one black, the other two brown. The owner or owners are deſired to come and prove their property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be ſold, in three weeks from this date. ANN RITCHARDS. ¶

miſconduct of the ſurgeons. I heartily join with you in reprobating their proceeding, and ſhall eſteem it a favour, if you will point out the perſons, and furniſh me with ſuch proofs of their guilt as you may be poſſeſſed of.

The more effectually to exonerate yourſelf from the conſequences imputed to the neglect or ill-treatment of the priſoners, you aſſert they had every comfort and aſſiſtance from you that your ſituation would admit; and that they wanted nothing but money and clothing, which ought to have been furniſhed by me.

Had we left your priſoners with us to depend entirely upon the ſupplies they drew immediately from you, their condition would have been little better than that of ours in your hands. Your officers and ſoldiers can both inform you, that they experienced every mark of public and private generoſity that could be ſhewn them; frequent inſtances might be adduced, that, on notice of your men being in want, orders were immediately given that neceſſaries ſhould be procured for them. Every thing was done on our part to facilitate any ſteps you took for the ſame end. You were permitted to have an agent among us, countenanced by public authority, and allowed every latitude he could wiſh, to enable him to execute his office. I am ſorry to ſay the ſame conduct has not been obſerved towards us, and that there are inſtances to ſhow that, far from endeavouring to remove the difficulties that neceſſarily lay in our way to making ſuch ample ſupplies as we could wiſh, obſtacles have been made, that might very well have been waved. A late inſtance of this is to be found in your refuſing to let us have a procuring agent with you, who might purchaſe what was neceſſary to ſupply the wants of our men.—You muſt be ſenſible that for want of a regular mode being adjuſted for mutually conveying ſupplies, there was a neceſſity for an exerciſe of generoſity on both ſides. This was done by us, and we ſuppoſed would have been done by you, which made us leſs anxious in providing than we ſhould have been, had we foreſeen what has really happened. We aſcribed every deficiency on your part to the indeterminate ſituation of affairs in this reſpect; and, looking forward to a more provident arrangement of the matter, we thought it our duty not to let the priſoners with us be deſtitute of any thing requiſite for their preſervation, and imagined that your reaſonings and feelings would have been the ſame. Your ſaying we were frequently adviſed of their diſtreſs is of little avail—It was not done until it was too late to remedy the ill conſequences of the paſt neglect, and till our priſoners were already reduced to a miſerable extremity. I wiſh their ſufferings may not have been encreaſed, in the article of clothing, by their being deprived of what they had through the rapacity of too many of their captors; reports of this kind have not been wanting.

You farther obſerve, that my own experience would ſuggeſt whether our army, in the courſe of the laſt campaign, was not ſubject to the ſame calamitous mortality with the priſoners in your poſſeſſion. I cannot but confeſs that there was a great degree of ſickneſs among us; but I can aſſure you, that the mortality bore no kind of reſemblance to that which was experienced by the priſoners with you, and that the diſorders in the camp had nearly ceaſed before the captivity of a large proportion of them. The garriſon that fell into your hands, on the 16th of November, was found, I am convinced, in good health.

In reply to my intimation that it would have been happy if the expedient of ſending out our men had been earlier thought of, you are pleaſed to ſay that the event has proved the caution with which you ought to have adopted the meaſure. What inference can be drawn from my refuſing to account for priſoners ſcarcely alive, and by no means in an exchangeable condition, to warrant an inſinuation that I ſhould have done the ſame had they been releaſed under different circumſtances, let your own candour determine.

But then you aſk, "How is the cauſe of debility in priſoners to be aſcertained?" This ſeems to be conſidered as a perplexing queſtion. For my part, I cannot view it as involving any great difficulty. There is no more familiar mode of reaſoning than from effects to cauſes, even in matters of the moſt intereſting importance. In the ſubject before us, the appearance of the priſoners, and what eventually happened, proved that they had been hardly dealt with; but their joint aſſeverations, aided by the information of others, not intereſted in the diſtreſs more than as they regarded the rights of humanity, eſtabliſhed the fact too firmly for incredulity itſelf to doubt it.

I ſhould hardly believe you to be ſerious in your application of the exception, to which you allude, to the caſe of Major General Lee, if you had not perſiſted in a diſcrimination reſpecting him. I did not entertain the moſt diſtant idea that he could have been ſuppoſed to come under the deſcription contained in it; and to force ſuch a conſtruction upon that gentleman's circumſtances, however it may be an evidence of ingenuity, is but an indifferent ſpecimen of candour. I ſtill adhere to what I have already advanced on this head, and can by no means think of departing from it.

I am now to give you my final deciſion on the ſubject of your demands. In doing this I can little more than repeat what I have already ſaid. I am extremely deſirous of a general exchange on liberal and impartial principles, and it is with great concern I find that a matter ſo mutually intereſting is impeded by unneceſſary obſtacles. But I cannot conſent to its taking place on terms ſo diſadvantageous as thoſe you propoſe, and which appear to me ſo contrary to juſtice and the ſpirit of the agreement.

I think it proper to declare, that I wiſh the difference between us to be adjuſted on a generous and equitable plan, and mean not to avail myſelf of the releaſement of the priſoners, to extort any thing from you not compatible with the ſtricteſt juſtice. Let a reaſonable proportion of priſoners, to be accounted for, be ſettled, and General Lee declared exchangeable, when we ſhall have an officer of yours of equal rank in our poſſeſſion; I aſk no more. Theſe being done, I ſhall be happy to proceed to a general exchange. But, in the mean time, I am willing that a partial one ſhould take place for the priſoners now in your hands as far as thoſe in ours will extend, except with reſpect to Lieut. Col. Campbell and the Heſſian field officers, who will be detained till you recognize General Lee a priſoner of war, and place him on the footing I claim.

This latter propoſition I am induced to make, from the diſtinction which your letter, of the 23d of May, ſeems to hold forth; and I think it neceſſary to add, that your conduct towards priſoners will govern mine.

The ſituation of Lieut. Col. Campbell, as repreſented to you, is ſuch as I neither wiſhed nor approve. Upon the firſt intimation of his complaints, I wrote upon the ſubject, and hoped there would have been no farther cauſe of uneaſineſs. That gentleman, I am perſuaded, will do me the juſtice to ſay, he has received no ill treatment at my inſtance. Unneceſſary ſeverity and every ſpecies of inſult I deſpiſe, and I truſt none will ever have juſt reaſon to cenſure me in this reſpect. I have written again on your remonſtrance, and have no doubt ſuch a line of conduct will be adopted, as will be conſiſtent with the dictates of humanity, and agreeable to both his and your wiſhes. I am, Sir, with due reſpect,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency General Sir William Howe.

◆

WHEREAS I *ELIZABETH*, the wife of *JAMES SHANKS*, of Cumberland townſhip, in the county of York, in the State of Pennſylvania, having been deſerted by my huſband above the ſpace of ſeven years, without any cauſe known to me, have petitioned the honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of ſaid State, at their meeting in General Aſſembly on the 12th day of May laſt, to be divorced from the above JAMES SHANKS, for the reaſons afore-ſaid: I have therefore thought proper, upon further advice, to give this public notice to all whom it may concern, that if any perſon or perſons have any lawful objections to offer againſt my obtaining a free and legal divorce, they may propoſe them to the General Aſſembly, at their next meeting, on the firſt day of September; when and where I am determined to proſecute my petition, according to the premiſes.

ELIZABETH M'FARRAN,
June 12, 1777. ‖ 7ſ6. ALIAS SHANKS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Norrington townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 6th inſtant, a black HORSE, ſuppoſed to be 18 or 19 years old, without brand or ear-mark, his hind feet white, and has been ſhod all round. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, in ſix weeks from the date hereof, or he will be ſold for the ſame.

June 21, 1777. ‡ JAMES SHANNON.

Philadelphia, May 23, 1777.

To be ſold by ANDREW CRAIG, at the Corner of Combe's-Alley, in Front-ſtreet, above Market-ſtreet,

NINETY DOZEN of *German* SCYTHES, of the beſt Sort. Likewiſe an Aſſortment of IRONMONGERY. ‖ 6w.

TEN DOZEN GRASS SCYTHES FOR SALE, made by *THOMAS GOUCHER*, CUTLER, in Market-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Scythe, next Door to the Sign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.

N. B. WANTED, a ſmart Negroe, from 18 to 24 Years of Age, for which a good Price will be given. Enquire as above. †

Germantown, June 10, 1777.

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE, on the 26th day of this inſtant,

A THREE-STORY HOUSE, known by the name of The White-horſe Tavern, with ſtabling, barn, and ſpring-houſe; and another ſmall dwelling-houſe adjoining to it, with about twenty acres of land in the whole. A lot of twelve acres thereof is part of it very good meadow ground, and the reſt ſowed with winter grain. Another lot of five acres, ſowed with winter grain; and a lot of an acre and three quarters, whereon is a fine orchard, with excellent fruit trees.

There will alſo be ſold at the ſame time, Horſes and cows, harrows and ploughs, all ſorts of houſhold and kitchen furniture, and many other things too tedious to mention. The ſale to begin at one o'clock on ſaid day, where due attendance will be given by ADAM HAAS. ‖ 7ſ6.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the 12th of Auguſt next,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed Inn, in Market-ſtreet, known by the Sign of the Coneſtogoe Waggon, lately kept by the Widow Jenkins, and now in the tenure of Iſaac Greentree. For terms, enquire of the Widow JENKINS, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, in Market-ſtreet. ¶

N. B. The tenant if he chuſes may have the houſe next door.

Philadelphia, June 2, 1777.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, about the firſt of May laſt, a black HORSE, ſuppoſed to be a ſtray. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. DANIEL JOY. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, about 25 Years of Age, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs. Enquire of Captain JOHN MULLET, in Pine-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia. ¶

SIX POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED away, or ſtolen, laſt Friday night, out of a field, on the Reading road, near the Swedes Ford, TWO HORSES; one of them is a young horſe, about 14 hands high, a bright BAY, round bodied, well made, one or both of his hind feet white, with a ſmall ſtreak of white in the face, both trots and paces, his mane and tail black. The other is a SORREL, about 16 hands high, pretty well made before, ſlope rumped, long legged, raw boned, bald face, large ears, trots altogether, he has a ſmall tuft of white hair upon one hip. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſes, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward for both, or Three Pounds for each of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

June 2, 1777. ‖ 7ſ6. HUGH HODGE.

STRAYED, or was ſtolen away, on the night of the 25th of May, from the plantation of William Brooks, living in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, a likely bay MARE, about 14 hands high; had a blemiſh on the near eye, ſhod all round, can pace and trot; the mare belongs to Matthew Brooks, of Limerick townſhip, Philadelphia county. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her to either of the ſaid places, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward. MATTHEW BROOKS. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 28th of May laſt, a bright bay HORSE, about 14½ hands high, four years old, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, his mane hangs the near ſide, a natural pacer, but can trot ſome, he was in good order. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB CARRELL. ¶

CAME to the PLACE of the ſubſcriber, living in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, a cheſtnut ſorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, one white foot, with a ſtar in his forehead, and is 18 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

May 24, 1777. ¶ TOBIAS SCHULL.

CAME to the ſubſcriber, in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th of May laſt, three HORSES, the one a black, between 13 and 14 hands high, branded L S; the other a bay, about 13 hands high, branded ℈ W all round; and the other a bay, about 14 hands high, with a bob tail, branded thus 15. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN MILLER. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED, and SOLD by
STYNER AND CIST,
In Second-ſtreet, ſix Doors above Arch-ſtreet,
(Price 15*d.* ſingle, and *Twelve Shillings* per Dozen)
The LOVE of our COUNTRY.

A SERMON, on Pſalm CXXXVII. 5, 6, preached before the Virginia Troops, in New Jerſey. By JOHN HURT, Chaplain. Where alſo may be had, An ADDRESS to General ST. CLAIR's Brigade, at Ticonderoga.

TWO good GOLD WATCHES (one chaſed the other plain) and ſeveral SILVER ONES, to be ſold by *THOMAS HOWARD*, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets; where all kinds of CLOCK and WATCH WORK are done as uſual; he has likewiſe for Sale, Men and Womens Watch Chains, Strings, &c. &c. ¶

ALL Kinds of ENGRAVING done by JAMES TRENCHARD, in Front-ſtreet, five Doors above Market-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA. Likewiſe the WATCH-MAKING Buſineſs carried on, in all its various Branches, at the above Place, by FRANCIS YOUNG. †

Newtown, June 12, 1777.

A COURT of Quarter Seſſions and Common Pleas, was held at Newtown, for the County of Bucks, on Tueſday and Wedneſday laſt; when a ſpecial Seſſions was appointed to be held on Monday, the 30th inſtant, for the purpoſe of receiving petitions for licence to keep Public Houſes, returns for Overſeers of the Poor, Conſtables, &c. &c.

¶ *By Order of the Court,* JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, on the 24th of May laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, with a ſtar on his face, and ears trimmed, 14 or 15 hands high, about 12 years old, a very heavy trotter, mane untrimmed, the fore legs trimmed, the right leg juſt above the hoof is white, has been uſed for draught. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by LEWIS STOOTS. ‖ 7ſ6.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Northampton townſhip, Burlington county, in New-Jerſey, the 5th of May laſt, a Negroe man, named *CUFF*, about 25 years of age, country born, and has been bred to plantation buſineſs; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and ſtocky built; he has had the ſmall-pox by inoculation and is not marked with it; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, a new ozenbrigs ſhirt, red and black ſtamped ſerge waiſtcoat, reddiſh brown homeſpun cloth upper jacket, lappelled, and woollen buttons, black and white ſtriped homeſpun linſey trowſers, yarn ſtockings, neats leather ſhoes, with buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and brings him home, or ſecures him in goal, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by HENRY BURR, ſenior. ‖ 7ſ6.

The LOAN OFFICE

Is removed to the corner of Arch and Fourth ſtreets, near the College, where conſtant attendance is given by

THOMAS SMITH, Commiſſioner of the Loan-Office.

IN CONGRESS, February 26, 1777.

Reſolved, That an intereſt of SIX per cent. per annum be allowed on all ſums of money already borrowed, and directed to be borrowed on Loan-Office Certificates, although ſuch certificates mention only an intereſt of four per cent. per annum.

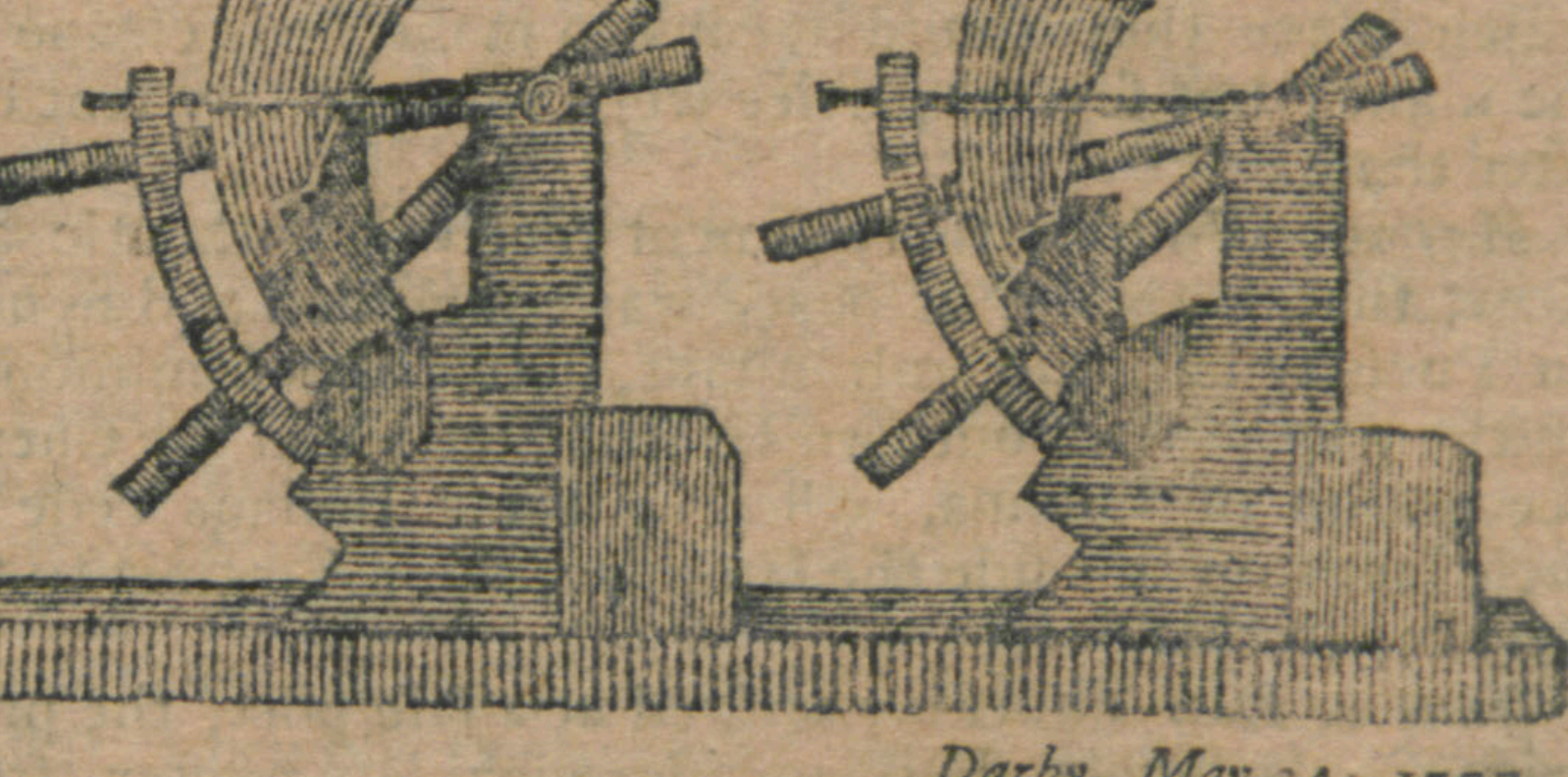
Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary,

Philadelphia, June 6, 1777.

ALL Officers belonging to the Tenth Pennſylvania Regiment on the Recruiting Service, and thoſe which have not yet joined the Regiment, are deſired to come to Philadelphia Barracks, againſt the firſt Day of July next, with all their Recruits Inliſtments, and every other neceſſary Preparation for a March, or other Public Service.

¶ CALEB NORTH, Major 10th P. R.



Darby, May 24, 1777.

THE ſubſcriber carries on the fulling and dying buſineſs in their various branches, having laid in a ſufficient ſtock of dye wares, and dyes blues, greens, reds, browns, clarrets, buffs, and all common cloth colours; alſo linen and cotton dyed blue. The great expence in procuring dyes, and difficulty in collecting ſmall accounts, induces me to work for caſh only; thoſe indebted for work, whoſe accounts have been long ſtanding, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame. AARON OAKFORD.

N. B. To be ſold by *Leonard Dorſey*, at the corner of Arch and Third-ſtreets, *Francis Townſend*, at his raſping mill, in Goſhen townſhip, and ſaid *Oakford*, in Darby, a large quantity of raſped Nicurauger dye wood, for dying browns, clarrets and other high colours; likewiſe a few kegs of ground redwood. ✝ 6 w.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, or exchanged for a plantation near the city of Philadelphia,

SEVERAL Tracts of LAND, ſituated in Weſtmoreland county, Pennſylvania, on the Waters of Conemack, and two Lick-Creeks, between the Laurel-Hill and Allegany, about 27 miles eaſtward of Fort-Ligonier, in a thick ſettled neighbourhood, and near a griſt and ſaw-mill; the land is remarkably good, and a great proportion of excellent meadow to each tract. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing may be further informed, by enquiring of THOMAS PRYOR, in Water-ſtreet. *Philadelphia, May* 12, 1777. ‖ 6W.

Fifth-Month 6, 1777.

ON Firſt-day night, the 4th inſtant, was ſtolen out of the paſture field belonging to Evan James, living in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, near the road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, between the ſign of the Buck and the Sorrel Horſe, a young black MARE, one white hind foot, a ſmall ſwitch tail, ſhod before, 3 years old this ſpring. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to the owner, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, or SIX DOLLARS for the Mare and Thief, if ſecured and brought to juſtice, and reaſonable charges, paid by SAMUEL JAMES, living on the premiſes. ¶

ANY perſon that will produce a parcel of GOLDEN-ROD, may be informed by the Printers hereof where they may receive Five Shillings a pound for the ſame: it muſt be quite free from mixture of any other plant whatever, entirely free from ſtalks, and well dried in the ſhade; it makes as pleaſant a tea perhaps as the India, and is excellent againſt the gravel; and it is now the right time for gathering, the bloſſoms will be no objection.

⁂ *The Half-pence, commonly called Old-pence, or Coppers, do now go current, in Pennſylvania and the Jerſeys,* 12 *to the ſhilling.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.